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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe

London, May 4, 1822.—The Agricultural Question did not come on last night as was expected. Agricultural distress, however, forms the alpha and omega of every night's proceedings; and the first public business of the evening was the presentation of a Petition from the Eastern Part of the County of Sussex, by Mr. Curteis, who is reported to have declared, that "as Ministers had deserted the interest of the Agriculturists, the Agriculturists had no alternative but to desert Ministers." Is not this a very curious declaration? Desert Ministers! Aye, but where will they better themselves? Who will go farther in the way of exposing the country to ruin for their sake? But we suppose this is a hint that they mean to set up for themselves. Sir Thomas Lothbridge, who seems from his Resolutions to be very profound in matters of finance, and who enjoys so eminently the confidence of the party, will probably be at the head of this rustic Administration. Under such an Administration England cannot fail in a short time to be eminently happy and prosperous; and the beatific vision for the year 1900, which the worthy Abbé Galiani enjoyed in 1771, will be converted into sober reality in this, as it is on the point of being in some other countries:—"The arts," says the Abbé, "the navy will be very much neglected. There will be very little commerce, and it will be almost all by land, and between neighbour and neighbour; for every nation having carried its agriculture and its arts to perfection, will suffice for itself; and the laws favourable to exportation and contrary to importation, will destroy all commerce; for when every one wishes to give, and no one wishes to receive, the consequence is, that no one can either give or receive any thing." We trust the rustic Administration will realize the suggestion of Bishop Berkeley, and surround the island with a high wall, that the whole population may once more, as in the good old times of Queen Boadicea, derive their food, drink and raiment, exclusively from the soil of Britain, and the animals which it feeds. Under this system, that activity of mind in the people which fills more than High Churchmen and Papists with alarm, will soon settle down into gross and brutal stupidity. O! the blessings reserved for a Rustic Administration!

The great business for the night was the *Dead Expenditure*, that monument of Ministerial Wisdom. If Rabelais or Swift, by way of ridiculing the complexity of which minds of a certain description are fond, and in which they lose themselves while they perplex others, had produced a plan of this description, the satire would justly have been considered extravagant. In fact, folly of so pure a description lies beyond the bounds of satire; for the contemplation of the total absence of reason,—of an evident dislocation of the understanding, gives rise to mingled emotions of pain and compassion. There is not a child of ten years old in London, acquainted with the first rules of arithmetic, but must see the irrationality of the conduct of Ministers. Selling annuities on the lowest terms, and purchasing them at the same time at the highest,—imposing taxes for a Sinking Fund, and taking from the present charge, and throwing on the future, a sum which will make the debt at the end of a given number of years, more than it would have been if the deduction had been made from the Sinking Fund instead of the charge,—what language can be applied to this? But we refer our readers to the

masterly speeches of Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Brougham on this subject.—Well might the latter observe that "the absurdity of this transaction was such that if any private individual applied a similar principle to his own concerns, it would be thought necessary he should go, as speedily as possible, not to his own mansion, but to Bedlam."

What a contrast the accounts of the French Government present to those of ours. On seeing the clear and distinct arrangement which characterises the voluminous accounts of the former, we could not help entertaining a wish that some of our Suckling Statesmen were placed for a year or two in one of the French Bureaus, to learn the art of keeping accounts, and teach it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on their return.

Paris, April 30, 1822.—The late rise in the price of the public securities in this City, with the concomitant appearances of continued or resumed negotiation between the Ottoman Porte and the Ministers of the mediating powers, has no doubt produced with you the same consequences as it has produced here among the greater number of those who are concerned in speculations of politics or of interest.—The few, however, who feel convinced they have sufficient data for judging correctly, have seen as yet nothing that, in their opinion, can weaken the conclusions, which arise from the data I have already laid before you. They still, therefore, remain unchanged in their belief of war. The contradictions and controversies that have broken out with so much violence and eclat, between the semi-official Authorities of Vienna, Paris, and Berlin, have, with this class of well-informed men, little or no weight. Yet I can assure you with truth, that what is called *amour propre d'opinion*, enters for nothing into the judgment. They form—they judge from facts of which they have a personal knowledge—they are still convinced that war is inevitable; but they are well aware it will be commenced in concert with the great European Powers. Russia being the aggressed party will be the principal avenger. Austria will be ready to assist; Prussia, France, and England, will be lookers on, prepared and attentive, when their interests may require, to say to the combatants, with an efficacious energy and power of enforcements, *thus far you shall go and no farther.*

Distress in Ireland.—The accounts from Ireland received yesterday, (May 3), are of a most distressing character. To add to the evil of the famine in the counties of Kerry, Limerick, Galway, Mayo, and Clare, the typhus fever has made its appearance among the peasantry. The DUBLIN EVENING POST says, the fever in the county of Galway is of the worst description. The first thing to be done in such a case is to endeavour to afford prompt and efficient assistance; and we hope, that the sympathy of all ranks and descriptions in this country will be nobly manifested, on this occasion for our unfortunate Irish brethren. Let us hope however, at the same time, that this calamity will impress us as it ought with the necessity of guarding as far as possible against the recurrence of an evil which has been too often felt in Ireland. Why is it that the country which has this very year supplied England with so much food, is at present itself in want of it? It is because the Irishman has been abandoned to all the evils of ignorance and anarchy—it is because no means have ever been taken to rescue him from the monopoly which his landlord enjoys over him. Seven millions of people, living on the

cottage plan, must give any thing for land that may be asked from them. They must be raised in the moral scale, by suitable instruction, by a fair and cheap administration of justice (which is incompatible under the English law with its fictions and absurdities and consequent expensiveness,—a law bad for any people, but intolerable for a people in the lowest state of civilization). A change of habits through instruction and confidence in the law must precede every thing. The cottage system cannot otherwise be overturned, and it must be overturned before Ireland can be happy; and this can only be done by the introduction of spirited capitalists. But what man of capital would settle in a country, of which the people are in so wild and unreclaimed a condition? Already much good has been done by the Hibernian Society of this metropolis, who have established proper schools in many places;—for wherever that Society has been, the people are peaceable and orderly. There is to be a meeting of the Society this day, an account of which we will endeavour to give on Monday; and we take this opportunity of calling the attention of the public to an object of such paramount importance. We do not upbraid the Irish Landholders; for we are convinced the English Landholders, or the Landholders of any other country would act precisely in the same manner in the same situation. Woe to the country in which the happiness of the mass of the people depends on the generosity of individuals!—*Morning Chronicle*.

French Blander.—The French are still worse translators than the English; and their periodical publications afford instances of misconception of meaning, sometimes extremely amusing. The *JOURNAL DES DEBATS*, of Monday last, contains a laboured Review of a new translation of Robertson's History of Scotland, by M. Camponon, the former one we are told being *barbarous*, and the French public, of which the attention has been recently turned towards "Scotland," by the new novels, requiring the aid of a Historical Guide. The Reviewer by way of proving the barbarousness of the Scotch (which in the eyes of the Holy Alliance of that day would no doubt be considered a good ground for refusing to allow them to adopt institutions calculated to render them less so), has the following observations, founded, we suppose, on M. Camponon's elegant and correct version of Robertson:—"A Presbyterian fanatic, Knox, stirred up the people by his violent preaching. Nothing proves the coarseness of that people, so much as the ascendancy which such a madman possessed over them. Old and broken down, and so breathless as to be hardly able to crawl along, he was raised to his pulpit by two zealous disciples, where he began his sermon with a feeble voice and slow action; but soon heating himself by the fire of his passions, and his hatred, he bestirred himself like a madman, he broke his pulpit, and jumped into the midst of his auditors (*sautoit au milieu des auditeurs*), transported by this violent declamation, and by words still more violent." The foundation for this, is an Extract from Mr. James Melville's account of Knox, given by Robertson, in a Note. "In the opening of his text, he was moderate the space of half an hour; but when he entered to application, he made me so to *grue* (thrill) and tremble that I could not hold the pen to write. He was very weak. I saw him every day of his doctrine go *hulie* (slowly) and fair, with a furring of marticks about his neck, a staff in the one hand, and good godlie Richart Ballanden holding him up by the *Oxter* (under the arm), from the Abbey to the Parish Kirk; and he the said Richart and another Servant lifted him up to the pulpit, where he behoved to lean at his first entrie; but ere he was done with his Sermon, he was so active and vigorous, that he was like to ding the pulpit into blades (beat the pulpit to pieces), and fly out of it." Honest James Melville never probably dreamt that his figurative way of speaking would be improved on to such an extent, and that his *like* would be taken for saying, in good earnest, that Knox actually beat the pulpit in pieces, and jumped into the midst of his audience. God help the author of Waterley, if his Scotch has been murdered in this manner!

But really one can hardly help feeling a little surprise that our French neighbours, of all people in the world, should take violence of declamation as a test of coarseness; they who arrogate to themselves the palm of politeness, and to whom every other people will without hesitation, allow the palm of violence.

The Scotch have always been less phlegmatic than their Southern neighbours, who are of a more pure German breed, but no one ever supposed them less shrewd, or attentive to their interest and capable of discerning it. We know not precisely the sense in which *grossièreté* is used, but if it is meant in that of barbarous ignorance, we may observe, that in the age of Knox, the Scots had so high a reputation for worldly wisdom, that if we are to take the laws of the period passed in the North of Germany, Poland, &c. as a test, the Jews, with whom they are always associated, held only then the second place, and that in the old German dictionaries *Scotchman* and *Sharper* are synonymous. The Scots Reformers were not less knowing than those of England, because they were more bold and daring, and had more of the national *perfidum ingenium* in their composition.*

Women.—In Women we love that which is natural, we admire that which is acquired, and shun that which is artificial. But a system of education that combines the evil of all, and gives us the good of neither; that presents us with the ignorance of that which is natural without its artlessness, and the cunning of that which is artificial without its acquirements; that gives us little to admire, less to love, and much to despise—is more calculated to procure the female a partner for the minuet than for the marriage, and for the ball than for the bed.—*LACON*, vol. 2.

Poor of Ireland.—We have alluded more than once to the dreadful situation of the poor in those parts of the southern counties of Ireland, wherein, from the late unfavourable season, the potatoe crop has failed. It gives us much satisfaction to state, that private charity has begun to exert itself strenuously for the sake of the unhappy sufferers—a "Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of Ireland" has been formed. At the head of it are several men of rank connected with the sister island, who have undertaken to promote a subscription, and to employ the first fruits of it in the purchase of potatoes. "Relief" may be temporary, though a most urgent and indispensable object; but "employment" is one which bespeaks more extensive purposes, and which will require the aid of more skilful arrangements, more persevering steadiness, and more regular and permanent contributions. We heartily wish success to both branches of this benevolent and patriotic enterprise. The least that the absentees from Ireland can do, is to return, in the shape of charity, to the poor wretches who live at rack-rent on their estates—by whose toils they are maintained in splendour, but whose affections they have despised, and whose miseries they have enhanced while they dare not witness them—it is, we say, the least redeeming sacrifice by which such men can atone to their injured country, to send back some small memento of the obligations which she has entailed upon them; and to assist the generosity of the people of England in prolonging the lives of a race of men to whom the wisdom of the English Government, and the humanity of their own territorial Lords, have left no property but existence. Subscriptions for this good work are received by many of the principal bankers. If care be not taken to apply the fund judiciously, and to exclude the spirit of jobbing, the novelty of such an example will not be the least precious among the advantages which may be thereby secured to the inhabitants of the south of Ireland.

The Duke of York.—The answer to the inquiries after the state of the Royal Duke was—"His Royal Highness is better." The Royal Duke received visits and enquiries from all his Royal relatives, and transacted business with Adjutant-General, &c.

The Inquirer.—The first number of a work, entitled "The Inquirer," has just been published. It is to appear quarterly, and to contain disquisitions on moral and political subjects. If the succeeding numbers correspond with the sample, it will be a very useful accession to the instructive literature of the day. We would recommend particularly notice the Essays on Ireland, on the Slave Trade, on the Police, and on Punishments.

* "The English (says Sir George Mackenzie), who are a grave nation, use a too slow and grave pronunciation, and therefore I think the English is fit for haranguing, but the Scots for pleading; our pronunciation is like ourselves—fiery, abrupt, sprightly, and bold."

Annual Meetings of Public Societies,

Hampshire Telegraph, May 13, 1822.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—On Wednesday last the General Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the Great Hall of Freemasons' Tavern, and at an early hour it was filled by a numerous and respectable assemblage.—Lord Teignmouth was called to the Chair.

The Secretary read the Report, and gave the most satisfactory details of the progress of the British Auxiliary Society, and also of the Bible Society which now pervade almost every part of Europe, and the most flattering communication from persons of rank in almost every province on the Continent, were read to the meeting, and detailed the progress and the effects which the dissemination of the Scriptures had worked upon the people, in some instances amounting almost to an entire change of manners. In Catholic countries the progress was beyond their utmost expectations. Even amongst the Jews, the Chinese, and the Mahometans, Bibles had been introduced, and had gone on under circumstances of great promise. In the Society Islands also a translation of the Gospels of St. John had been introduced, after the establishment of a school. In Patagonia Bibles had been circulated, and in every part of North America Societies had been formed, and were flourishing. In Nova Scotia they had introduced a translation, as well as in Labrador, where some of the natives had subscribed seals and blubber for the benefit of the Society, when they were informed of its nature and objects. In the remote parts of Scotland, societies had been established and liberal contributions made towards the support of the present establishment. In Ireland they had also made considerable progress in the dissemination of the Scriptures. It appeared that the number of Bibles circulated during last year, were beyond that of the preceding year; and altogether there were more than three millions and a half of the Society's Bibles in silent but active operation in almost every language. The contributions of the Society amounted last year to upwards of 103,000*l.* of which more than 39,000*l.* had been received from the Auxiliary Societies. The disbursements amounted last year to 90,490*l.*

The Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Harrowby, Lords Teignmouth and Calthorpe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Wilberforce, were present.

Church Missionary Society.—Yesterday se'n'ight, the Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern: Lord Gambier in the chair. The report stated the subscriptions for the last year amounted to 32,976*l.* more than the subscriptions for the year preceding, which, it was stated, also exceeded the year before in a similar sum. Mr. Buxton stated that there were still 8000 millions of our fellow creatures without the knowledge of Christ, living in darkness and in crime. On the continent of India within the last year no less than 800 females perished on the funeral pile, the victims of the cruel superstition of the country.

London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.—On Friday the Anniversary Meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, was held at the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, which was at an early hour filled by an assemblage of elegantly dressed females, of whom upwards of 1000 were present.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor took the Chair, supported by the President, Sir T. Baring, Bart. M. P. Lord Calthorpe, Lord Gambier, Sir Thos. Bell, Mr. Wilberforce, &c. Shortly after opening the business of the day, the Female Jewish Children sang a hymn in a most impressive manner.

The Secretary read the Report of the success of the Institution during the last year, and from it, appeared that most extensive and extra-ordinary exertions had been made in most parts of the United Kingdom, and in almost every part of the Continent, in furtherance of the great design of the Society to convert the Jews to Christianity. Four new extensive Auxiliary Societies, have been formed in Bedford and Bedfordshire, Sussex, and Scotland. In Ireland great progress had been made; but the most interesting scene of the Society's labours was on the Continent, where a Mission had been sent amongst the Jews who reside in Poland, Prussia, and the several German States. An immense quantity of Testaments, tracts, and sermons, in Hebrew and other languages, had been distributed in various channels. The children of Jewish parents converted to Christianity were displayed to the Meeting by their Schoolmasters. They amounted to 38 boys and 44 girls. A liberal subscription was made.

London General Pension Society.—This Society was commemorated yesterday se'n'ight, at the Albion Tavern: his R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the Chair; and upwards of 200 Gentlemen sat down to dinner. It was founded in October, 1818. Its grand object is to entirely discourage pauperism; to rescue deserving members of society from unmerited contumely and neglect, and to sustain that virtuous spirit of independence, which "though unable to work," is "ashamed to beg." There are at present 72 pensioners dependent on this Institution, all of whom receive a sufficiency to support them independent of parochial aid.

Royal British Institution for the Education of the Poor.—On Friday, the Annual Meeting of the Friends and Supporters of this Excellent Institution was held at the School-house, in North-street, City-road. Mr. Alderman Wood took the Chair, in the absence of the Duke of Sussex, from indisposition.—Mr. Wilkes, the Secretary, read the Report, from which it appeared that since the year 1813, the Society had received under its care 4433 boys, and the number had been increased to 4808; of these 2301 were taught to read and write; and 2307 had been completed in the rules of arithmetic. Within the last three years, 580 girls had been admitted into the schools, and taught needle-work, and the rudiments of education; and 217 now remained in the school. A handsome collection was made at the doors.

London Hibernian Society.—The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Saturday in Freemasons' Hall, where at least 1500 Ladies and Gentlemen were assembled: numbers were unable to obtain admission. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester took the chair amidst loud acclamations.—His Royal Highness was supported by Earl Darnley, Earl Blessington, Earl Gosfield, Lord Calthorpe, Sir E. O'Brien, Mr. Wilberforce, the Hon. and Rev. G. Noel, and other Personages of distinction.

The Report of the Committee for the last year was read by the Secretary, and afforded great satisfaction. It appears, additional exertions have been made in the Sister Isle, which have been attended with the most beneficial results. The schools, from 532 are increased to 575, and 80,000 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed. The prejudices which formerly existed are fast dying away, and so great is the desire of the Natives for religious instruction, that even the Priests have been obliged to open schools, and 23 out of the 32 counties in Ireland are under the Society's operations. The report spoke in warm terms of the exertions of the Ladies' Committee, and concluded by calling for additional aid to enable the Committee to extend their benevolent purposes, so much called for in the present distressed state of Ireland.

Mr. Wilberforce, the Rev. Mr. Stevens, Lord Calthorpe, the Hon. G. Noel, Sir E. O'Brien, and other Gentlemen severally addressed the Meeting in able speeches, and expressed their admiration of the principles of the Society, which had avoided all sectarian and political bias. Mr. Wilberforce dwelt at some length on the reparation that was due from this country to "injured Ireland," and said he was confident the measures of the Hibernian Society would tend materially to soothe and ameliorate the condition of the Irish people.

The Treasurer read his Report, and it appears there from, that the expenditure has exceeded the income.—A most liberal collection was made at the doors.

Society for Promoting Religion among Seamen.—On Monday the Port of London Society for Promoting Religion among Seamen, was held at the City of London Tavern.—Lord Gambier in the Chair. The Report stated that at most of the principal out-ports, have Chapels been devoted to their use; that Preaching on board private vessels had been increased; and in various ways the moral and spiritual welfare of this interesting class of men had been promoted. In America their example had been followed with great success in the principal ports. The Rev. Rowland Hill made a speech which excited great laughter and great applause.

London Female Penitentiary.—On Monday the Annual Meeting of the London Female Penitentiary was held.—W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. in the Chair. There are now 100 inmates in the Society: 14 young women had been supplied with situations, 37 restored to their friends, 21 discharged or left on their own account. The subscriptions raised last year amounted to 5,075*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* and the expenditure to 125*l.* less.

Artists' General Benevolent Institution.—At the eighth anniversary dinner, this day, of the Artists General Benevolent Institution, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Earl of Liverpool, in the absence of the Duke of York, presided. The collections in the room amounted to 500*l.*

DEATHS.

At Chiefton, on the 30th of April, Mr. Susan Cerjat, wife of Henry Cerjat, Esq. late Lieut. Colonel of the 29th Light Dragoons, and sister to Robert Bairds, Esq. of Newbyth, and to Sir David Baird, Bart.

On Wednesday, the 8th May, at Loog's Hotel, Bond-street, Matthew Russel, Esq. M. P., of Brancepeth Castle, in the county of Durham, aged 57.

On the 7th May, Lady Burdon, wife of Sir Thomas Burdon, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and youngest sister of Lord Stowell, and the Earl of Eldon.

At Balkell, in Galloway, on the 5th May, Christian, the wife of Captain John Ross, R. N., and daughter of the late Thomas Adair, Esq., of Grouch.

On the 10th of May, at the house of Major Sneyd, in Upper Brook-street, Lieut-Colonel Browning, eldest son of Sir Robert Browning, Bart., K. C. B.

Arts and Manufactures.

Premiums offered by "the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce."

Indian Paper for Copper-plate Printing.—To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best account for the process employed in India or China for the manufacture of paper used in England for copper-plate printing, and known by the name of Indian paper, together with an account of the materials from which such paper is made;—the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

[Specimens of the paper, not less than one ream, with samples of the materials in their raw or unmanufactured state, and satisfactory certificates signed by the Secretary of the Government, or Board of Trade of the respective settlement in the East-Indies, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March 1823, or 1824.]

Wool from New South Wales.—To the person who previous to Feb. 1823, shall import, into Great Britain or Ireland, the greatest quantity, not less than two tons, of fine wool, the produce of New South Wales;—the golden medal.

[Proper certificates, with the bills of lading, and samples of the wool, to be produced to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February 1823.]

For the next greatest quantity, not less than one ton, on similar conditions;—the silver medal.

Fine Wool from New South Wales.—To the person who shall produce to the Society the finest sample of wool, the produce of New South Wales, superior to the best Saxon or Spanish;—the gold medal.

[Not less than fourteen lbs. of the wool to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February 1823, together with certificates, that at least five cwt. equal to the sample has been imported by the claimant.]

The Two Elizabeths.—Let us compare the daughters of two ferocious men, and see which was sovereign of a civilised nation, which of a barbarous one. Both were Elizabeths. The daughter of Peter (of Russia) was absolute, yet spared a competitor and a rival; and thought the person of an Empress had sufficient allurements for as many of her subjects as she chose to honour with the communication. Elizabeth of England could neither forgive the claim of Mary Stuart nor her charms, but ungenerously imprisoned her when imploring protection, and without the sanction of either despotism or law, sacrificed many to her great and little jealousy. Yet this Elizabeth pined herself on chastity, and while she practised every ridiculous art of coquetry to be admired at an unseasonable age, kept off lovers whom she encouraged, and neither gratified her own desires nor their ambition. Who can help preferring the honest, open-hearted, barbarian Empress?—*Lord Orford's Memoirs.*

The Prince of Wales.—(Afterwards Geo. III.) The Prince himself condescended to desire Mr. Stone to prevent Scott, his sub-preceptor, from being continued in any employment about him; and it was granted. The reason given for his exclusion was, his having talked with contempt of the Prince's understanding, and with freedom of the Princess's (his mother's) conduct. He once, before Lord Waldegrave, said to the Prince, who executed his own inapplicable on the footing of idleness, "Sir, yours is not idleness; your brother Edward is idle, but you must not call being asleep all day being idle."—*Lord Orford's Memoirs.*

Brute Sagacity.—A circumstance was related to us when a boy, by a person who, like Cobbett, was once a sergeant in the army, and which we never recollect to have seen in print. This individual served at one time in Gibraltar. There are good many goats that scramble about within the precincts of the garrison; and at one point of the huge rock, there is a goat road leading down to the water's edge. This imperceptible track, however, is so excessively narrow, that only one goat can travel by it at a time, while even a single false step, or the slightest attempt to run to the right or the left, would infallibly precipitate the bearded traveller from the top to the bottom. It happened that one goat was going down while another happened to be ascending the path, and the two meeting in the middle, indistinctly, and not without fear and trembling, made a dead stop. To attempt to turn or step aside was instant death; and although the topmost goat could have easily pushed his brother out of the way, he was too generous to take such an advantage. At last, after deep cogitation and much deliberation, they hit upon a scheme which even man, with all his boasted wisdom, could not have surmised; that is, the one goat lay quietly and cautiously down on all fours, and allowed the other to march right over his body, to the great delight of the persons who witnessed this singular dilemma.—*Dunfries Courier.*

Homer and Pope.

Homer and Pope.—It is the opinion of the best judges, that however ingenious Mr. Pope's Translation of the Grecian Bard may be, it is very far from being a faithful one, and that in fact it does not give the English reader a proper idea of the great poet.—The following translations of the same lines by Cowper and Pope, will show how much the latter deviated from the simplicity and nature and brevity of his original,—(for the Greek passage is only five lines):—

As when around the clear bright moon, the stars
Shine in full splendour, and the winds are hush'd,
The groves, the mountain-tops, the headland-heights,
Stand all apparent; not a vapour streaks
The boundless blue; but æther open'd wide
All glitters, and the shepherd's heart is cheer'd.

COWPER.

As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night,
O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light,
When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole;
O'er the dark trees a yellower verdure shed,
And tip with silver every mountain's head;
Then shine the vales; the rocks in prospect rise;
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies:
The conscious swains, rejoicing in the sight,
Eye the blue vault and bless the useful light.

POPE.

ITALY.

THE commonwealth of kings, the men of Rome!
And even since, and now, fair Italy!
Thou art the garden of the world, the home
Of all Art yields and Nature can decree;
Even in thy desert, what is like to thee?
Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
Moore rich than other climes' fertility;
Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin graced
With an immaculate charm, which cannot be defaced.

BYRON.

A SCOLD—PARODY.

..... She never held her peace.
But let ill-humour, like a harsh catarrh,
Feed on her croaking lungs; she stamp'd and storm'd,
And with a sour blear-eyed austerity,
She sat like Hecate on her besom
Damning a witch.

Voltaire.—We copy the following letter of Voltaire from the original MS. now lying before us. It was written about the year 1728, and is at least a curious specimen of his English style. It is addressed "to John Bruden Esq. Durham's yard by charring cross." The letter bears, in a triangular stamp, the words "Peny Post Paid." We have preserved the orthography:—

"Sir.—j. wish you good helth, a quick sale of yr. burgandy, much latin and greek to one of yr. children much Law, much of cooke and little-
ton, to the other: quiet and joy to mistress brinsden, mony to all, when
yon'll drink yr. Burkundy with Mr. Furneze pray tell j'll never forget
his favours but dear John be so kind as to let me know how does mylady
Bullingbrooke, as to mylord j. left him so well j. don't doubt he is so
still, but j. am very uneasie about mylady. if she might have as much
health as she has Spirit and witt, sure she would be the strongest body
in england, pray dear Sr. write me something of her, of mylord, and of
yon, direct yr. letter by the Penny post at Mr. Cavalier, Belitery Square
by the Rl. exchange j. am sincerely and heartily yr. most humble most
obedient rambling friend. VOLTAIRE."

George IV.—The Royal Dublin Society have resolved to erect a whole length statue of the King, in marble, to commemorate the royal visit and patronage of that institution. It appears by their resolutions, that they have selected Mr. Behnes for the distinguished task. This determination is honourable to the Society, and would be flattering to an artist of less talent than Mr. Behnes, whose chisel has commanded the approbation of that eminent patron of art, Mr. Hope. Mr. Behnes is now executing, in a style of classical simplicity, a charming statue of that gentleman's infant son. The statue of the King designed by Mr. Behnes, is arranged in the sumptuous installation robes of the order of St. Patrick.

Anecdote of the late President West.—A loin of Mutton was on the table, and the Gentleman opposite to it, took the Carver in hand "Shall I cut it saddlewise?" (quoth he) You had better cut it *bridlewise* (quoth the President) for then we shall all stand a better chance to get a Bit in our Mouth.

PARLIAMENTARY.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1822.

DEAD EXPENDITURE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the reading of the Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of Wednesday last, on the payment of the Naval and Military Pensions.

Mr. BERNAL, observed, that he considered the proposition simply as a loan; but he was at a loss to understand how the same security could be obtained from the Contractors for the performance of the conditions of such a loan as for the performance of the conditions of a fixed loan. What security could be expected that for five and forty years the contractors should continue steadily to perform their contract? And if no such security could be afforded, in what a situation of loss might the country be placed. Some contingency might render the contract so oppressively burdensome, that the Contractors would abandon it, and the result would be, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer must come down and propose some new and expensive arrangement to Parliament. There were contingencies also that might give the Contractors an undue advantage.—If a war should occur in the course of four or five years, many of the officers at present on half-pay would immediately be put on full pay; and that full pay would be charged on another fund. In that event the terms of the contract would be unduly improved to the benefit of the contractor. There were other objections which he entertained to the measure, but which he should take another opportunity of detailing.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that when the Report came under regular discussion he should be happy to give to the Honourable Gentleman or to any other Honourable Gentleman, all the information and explanation in his power upon the subject. Much would depend on the bargain that might be made between his Majesty's Government and the Contractors, whoever they might be. The Honourable Gentleman asked, what security there would be for the performance of the contract? His (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) answer was, that there would not be the smallest risk in the proceeding, since the parties by whom the contract was taken would make considerable advances in the first instance, which would be repaid to them only gradually, and after the lapse of years, by the profits of the transaction.

The Order of the Day was then read, and Mr. Brogden brought up the Report. On the question that it be now read.

General GASCOIGNE observed, that he had not the smallest objection to the principle of the measure, but that there was considerable complexity in the details, which would require much discussion and explanation.

The report was then read. The first four resolutions were agreed to without comment.

The fifth Resolution was then read, viz. :—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury should treat and contract (subject to the approbation of Parliament) with such bodies politic and corporate, or other persons, as may be willing to undertake to provide for the charge of the above-mentioned pensions and allowances, or any part thereof, in either of the above modes; and who shall give adequate security for the performance of such undertaking."

On the motion for agreeing with the Committee in the above Resolution.

Mr. HUME said he did not object to the first four Resolutions, as they had little to do with the real question, but that to this fifth Resolution he should feel it his duty to propose an Amendment. The House would recollect that Government proposed that the surplus of revenue, amounting to 5,000,000l., should be applied to the formation of a Sinking Fund. He (Mr. Hume) and those who thought with him, declared, that in the present circumstances of the country it would be better to remit taxation to that amount, and relinquish the Sinking Fund. The establishment of the Sinking Fund was however, carried by a large Majority.—Now, that could be more contradictory to the principle of the Sinking Fund than the principle of this new proposition? The principle of the Sinking Fund was to impose a charge on the present times to the purpose of relieving the future; the principle of this new proposition was, to relieve the present times at the expence of the future. But this was quite consonant to the general character of the financial policy of the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, which was nothing but a succession of shifts and expedients. He (Mr. Hume) was sure that no individual would be found disposed to undertake the contract, seeing that he must make large advances for ten years without receiving a single shilling. It would, therefore, be necessary to contract with some corporate body. No corporate body would enter into such a contract without the prospect of considerable gain; and what the gained the public must of course lose. Now, why not contract at once with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to carry this scheme into effect?

It would be a much more simple plan for them to receive the payments for 45 years, and to make the necessary advances. But the Right Honourable Gentleman seemed to have a taste only for complicated measures. He was surprised that the Right Honourable Gentleman should refuse to adopt a proposition so simple in its nature, and which would prove so beneficial in its effects to the country, as that of taking the sum required from the Sinking Fund. He concluded by moving an Amendment, that the Commissioner of the Treasury should contact with the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt for the sums required.

Mr. CRIPPS said, he saw nothing in the plan that necessarily led to complexity—it was clear that a thing could not be called complex which Honourable Members could see (a laugh). At all events, the plan might be laid before the Public, in all its details, in 48 hours. He was willing to admit that the plan, in some degree, would operate against the Sinking Fund, but by no means to the extent contended for. He would support it because, under the present circumstances of the country, he thought it necessary. The country stood in want of immediate relief—that was allowed on all hands; it would be impossible for the country to go on, if that relief were denied or delayed. It was therefore natural that Ministers, anxious for the public, should have turned their minds to a consideration of the best mode of affording that relief. If by the mode pointed out, the country should be relieved to the amount of 1,800,000l. would not that be effecting a great and desirable object? Would it not be a great object to the country if the Salt Tax were repealed—if a great moiety of the Leather Tax were repealed—if the House and Window Tax, or a great moiety of them, were given up? The remission of those taxes would afford much relief, and the country would feel that relief. With respect to what had been said on another point, he was convinced that if the plan were fully propounded, and the terms offered to the public, that contractors would be found before to-morrow night.

Mr. WHITMORE said, he would vote for the Amendment of the Honourable Member for Montrose, because he was convinced that it would be more for the advantage of the public—that it would promote economy, if economy were the object, much more by contracting with the Commissioners for the Sinking Fund than by contracting with other persons, who would of course have all the profits incident to it. He was anxious to state the reasons why he intended to support the Amendment, because he was one of those who, at the commencement of the Session, had voted for the preservation of the Sinking Fund. He voted so because he felt that if the Sinking Fund had been interfered with at that time, it would impede the final arrangement of that financial measure—the measure he alluded to was the conversion of five per cent. Navy Stock into the four per cent. That having been carried into effect with great facility and success, he now felt himself bound to support the proposition of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, as more simple and more beneficial to the public.

Mr. J. MARTIN said, he felt it his duty to oppose the proposition of the Right Hon. Gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer). The bargain he was about to make would be made upon most disadvantageous terms, and of course on terms to the injury of the public. The public knew that the Right Honourable Gentleman was daily in the habit of selling annuities on the lowest terms; his present plan was to purchase them at the highest.

Mr. RICARDO said, they were all agreed with respect to the object in view; that desirable object was to relieve the country from a part of its present burthens. A sum of upwards of two millions was proposed to be employed in relieving the country from taxation; and the question before the House was, which was the best, the simplest, and most economical mode of proceeding—whether to contract with strangers, or with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund? An Honourable Friend of his seemed to think that the course pointed out by Ministers was the most proper to be pursued, whilst the Honourable Member who had spoken last, attacked that plan as disadvantageous to the interests of the country. He (Mr. Ricardo) saw nothing in the plan of the Right Honourable Gentleman which he could support. Following that plan, it was very clear that a bonus would be given to the Contractors, whoever they might be (hear, hear,) and it was equally clear that that bonus would be lost to the country (hear, hear.) If, instead of putting the thing into the hands of Contractors, the sum of two millions three hundred thousand pounds, were taken out of the Sinking Fund, it would be found that, at the end of forty-five years, the expence to the country would be much less, and the relief to the country would be precisely the same. He (Mr. Ricardo) was an enemy to all confused and complex systems. The operations of Government, in order to be useful, ought to be clear. When there was before them a clear, direct, and easy path, where was the necessity or the policy of going out of their way to take a crooked course? To him the simple means appeared to be, to take the 2,300,000l. out of the Sinking Fund. The objections urged on the part of the Right Honourable Gentleman, that the House had already voted in favour of keeping up the Sinking Fund, that they were pledged to support it, and that they could not support the Amendment of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen

without attacking the Sinking Fund. With respect to that, the Right Hon. Gentleman would have done well if he had shewn that his own plan was not a direct attack upon the Sinking Fund. He was, however, willing to say, that notwithstanding the defence of his Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Whitmore), he could not think that he was consistent; he had voted that no interference should take place with respect to the Sinking Fund, and he was now willing to vote for a departure from a principle of that fund. In all measures like the present he (Mr. Ricardo) thought the plainest one was likely to be the best. If the sum of two millions two hundred thousand pounds, the sum required, were taken from the amount of the present Sinking Fund, the balance remaining would be two millions eight hundred thousand pounds. So much would remain as a Sinking Fund—all complexity would be avoided, and a large sum, which must necessarily go into the hands of contractors, would ultimately be saved to the country. The Honourable Gentleman in conclusion said, that it was his intention on rising, to make some other observations, which, however, he would postpone.

Mr. T. WILSON said, that he would support the proposition of Ministers; there was one reason which strongly inclined him to do so;—the price of stocks at present stood at 79, a high price which, by war, by fiscal embarrassments, and other causes, might, and probably would, be reduced. The Government, by making the contract when stocks were thus high, would ensure a good bargain. With respect to what had fallen from an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Whitmore), he (Mr. Wilson) could not agree in his reasonings. The Honourable Gentleman said he supported a Sinking Fund, because he wished to see carried into effect the conversion of the five to the four per cents. If the Honourable Member were right, then he should be as tenacious of the Sinking Fund at the present moment, as he was when he gave the vote to which he alluded; because the Honourable Gentleman must recollect that it was in contemplation, and he trusted would, at no distant period, be carried into effect, of reducing the four per cents. If the reduction of the five per cents were a benefit, the reduction of the four per cents would be a benefit also; and if preserving the Sinking Fund would be even necessary, in the opinion of the Honourable Member, for the one purpose, it would be equally essential to the other.—He was therefore surprised to find the Honourable Gentleman attacking, by a side-wind, the Sinking Fund, which he had so lately and so strenuously upheld. He agreed with an Honourable Gentleman that a reduction of taxation was most desirable, and that all taxes should be taken off that could be taken off consistently with the public faith.—To depart from that principle would not serve any interest, and least of all the agriculturists. He trusted that the Right Honourable Gentleman would come forward with a proposition which would justify the support of the country.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that the Honourable Member for Tewkesbury appeared to him to have put the Right Honourable Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer into a dilemma, from which it was impossible to extricate him; his Honourable Friend had truly said, that the Right Honourable Gentleman was in the constant practice of selling annuities on the lowest terms, whilst his present plan was to purchase annuities at the highest rate. The Right Honourable Gentleman, it would appear, seemed to rely upon the answer given by the Honourable Member for London. At the beginning of the Session a reduction of taxes was called for, but the Ministers said, that a reduction of Taxes was impossible.—Impossible, because a Sinking Fund of five millions was necessary. The country, however, was now told that a reduction of two millions one hundred thousand pounds, at any rate of 180,000*l.* could be effected. The Right Hon. Gent. had commenced the good work of repealing taxes; he at length shewed a disposition to do that which had been so often recommended to him; he began by proposing to remit two millions of taxes; that was not bad coming from a Member who so recently declared that he could not remit one farthing. As he had commenced so well, he hoped that before the end of the Session the Right Honourable Gentleman would extend his views and remit many millions more. The question before the House was precisely this—whether it would be advantageous to pursue the plan of the Right Honourable Gentleman, or to adopt the plan recommended by his (Mr. B.'s) side of the House? An Hon. Member (Mr. T. Wilson) expressed a preference for the plan of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and he assigned as a reason the present high price of stocks, by the chance of a war, and by other events which might arise in the course of 45 years. Stocks now at 78 or 9, might according to the Honourable Member, come down to 60, or even to 56; he therefore, inferred that the bargain on the part of Government would be a good and advantageous bargain. It was strange that if the argument were sound, the Honourable Gentleman did not see the lengths to which it would necessarily carry him. If the reason urged by the Honourable Member were a sound reason for entering into the proposed contract, precisely the same reason would go to recommend a loan. Why not borrow twenty millions, and apply it any way the Government might please. On the shewing of the Honourable Member, they would by such a loan have all the benefit of the present high price of stocks.—They had at present an unfunded debt of

30 millions. Why not fund it? By doing so they would have all the benefit of the high price of stocks, as long as that debt might last. Thus if the argument of the Honourable Member was worth any thing, it was clear that it would lead him much farther than the accomplishment of the present purpose. By the mode pointed out by the Right Honourable Gentleman, it was clear that a bonus would be given to Contractors. By the mode pointed out in the amendment that bonus would be saved to the country. Much had been said with respect to the Sinking Fund; but could any one doubt that the present plan was an interference with the principles of the Sinking Fund? They might call it by another name, they might give it a different complexion; but this was clear, that as far as regarded its operation in the present age, it was an attack upon the Sinking Fund, and that its effect upon the principle of the Sinking Fund would be exactly in proportion to the success of the plan. He would beg to ask one single question of the Right Honourable Gentleman, who were to get relief by the present plan? Clearly those who are to pay taxes for the next 16 years. Who were those who were to suffer in consequence of that relief being granted—why, those who were to pay taxes after the expiration of the 16 years.—During the first sixteen years they were to go on borrowing; for the plan was neither more nor less than this, that they were to go on borrowing, deferring the payment. In point of fact, the only difference between the present and an ordinary loan was, that in the latter case interest was always paid; but here neither interest nor principal was paid until after the expiration of a period of sixteen years. After that period, and for the 29 years that would follow, the interest, and principal, and profit were to be paid. It followed then that the plan was one intended to afford present relief, at the expense of those who should pay taxes for the 29 remaining years. Such was the nature of the Right Hon. Gentleman's plan. What was the principle of the Sinking Fund? The Sinking Fund was as charge upon the present age, for the advantage and ease of the future; a charge on those who pay taxes, and should continue to pay them for the next 19 years, for the benefit of those who should pay taxes for the 29 years that were to follow, because as much as would go to the Sinking Fund would go to the diminution of debt, and the consequent remission of taxes. The Noble Lord informed the House that the present Sinking Fund, amounting, as he had said, to 5 millions, was to go on at compound interest for 10 years, until it should amount to eight millions; that for 10 years it was to be tied up, and for that period not to be appropriated to the payment of taxes. He could not help thinking that they were going on an arithmetical absurdity, and it surely was the duty of every Member to prevent them from recording on their Journals a proposition which, on the face of it, would appear absurd. It appeared to him, that the interference of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was as clearly wrong, as if the House, wishing to come to a vote, that 2 and 2 made 4, the Right Hon. Gentleman should rush in and say, for God's sake do not say that two and two make four, because I have somewhere said that two and two make 171 (a laugh); say you therefore, that two and two make 171 (a laugh). You have precedent for it; and you will not put upon the Journals a vote that would necessarily falsify my former proposition. He was willing to agree with the Right Honourable Gentleman, that on their Journals there were absurdities and contradictions, so many, indeed, that they could not, with any regard to their character for common sense, afford to add to the number. He need not remind the Right Honourable Gentleman of some of those celebrated votes, particularly that vote distinguished above all others, proposed in that House by the Right Honourable Gentleman, in the year 1811, that a pound note and a shilling were equal to a guinea. The plan of the Noble Lord was, to leave the Sinking Fund unproductive for ten years, that was to say, for that time no tax was to be remitted by the operation of the Sinking Fund; but at the end of that period, and for the then ensuing ten years, the Noble Lord, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, proposed to remit taxes to the amount of four millions. Now, the plan proposed at his side of the House was, that whilst the country remained oppressed—that whilst those distresses prevailed, which all admitted and lamented, and until a time should arrive when they could better afford it, that there should be no Sinking Fund kept up—that the sum of 5 millions neither at simple nor at compound interest should be maintained as a Sinking Fund; but that that sum, in times of unexampled distress, should be applied to remit, in some degree, that enormous taxation under which the country groaned; that the country, receiving a benefit by the appropriation of that sum, should wait for better times, when recruited resources and increased wealth would enable them, in a legitimate manner, to refer to the principle of a Sinking Fund. But it was said that it was necessary for the public faith, and for the ease and security of the public creditor, that a Sinking Fund should be kept up. He (Mr. Brougham) had already stated, that according to the plan of the Noble Lord, all relief from the operation of the Sinking Fund was to be deferred for a period of ten years. He would now state what he (Mr. Brougham) would propose. Instead of keeping up a Sinking Fund of five millions, which for ten years at least was to remain unproductive, he would propose to remit taxes to the amount of 250,000*l.* which, at the end of ten years, would remit taxes to the amount of two millions and a half, and at the end of twenty years would remit taxes to the amount of five millions,

Now he would look at the Noble Lord's plan. At the end of ten years the Noble Lord began to afford relief to the public. His (Mr. B.'s) plan gave relief to the extent of two and a half millions in the first ten years, and in the second two and a half. The Noble Lord's in the second ten years, would afford relief to the amount of four millions; but he (Mr. B.) should still keep a head of him, for in that time he should have remitted five millions.—About the 26th year, the Noble Lord's plan would overtake his, and he admitted that after that time the Noble Lord's plan would extend relief more rapidly, but that was because for the first 16 years it had done less. This plan, however, was consistent and intelligible; it was a plan for the more effectual relief of posterity, and (supposing there was no objection from the great pressure on the country at the present moment) was praise-worthy. At any rate, though relief was altogether deferred for two years, the plan was consistent with itself; it was saying, we will sacrifice personal relief to the relief of the future generation; but he knew not how that plan was consistent with the plan now brought forward, which was a plan for taking the money which should relieve those who were to come sixteen years hence. It was admitted that the relief was only for the first sixteen years. It was an undertaking to pay a fixed 2,800,000*l.* a year for 45 years—an annuity which was less than the sums we now had to pay for sixteen years, and more than the sums which we had to pay for the remaining years of the term. We were to make those who were to come after the 16 years pay more, than those who came before the end of that term might pay less. The preference of the Noble Lord's plan over his was, that it afforded relief to the future by pressing on the present generation. The present plan had directly the contrary operation. No man who attended to the plans could doubt of their direct contradiction the one to other, and that all that was taken from the debt on the one hand was added to it with the other (*hear*). As this was a matter of calculation, it was material to consider on what terms the Chancellor of the Exchequer was likely to find a contractor in the market. In the first place, the strangeness of the plan raised the market against himself. The novelty and want of plainness in a plan must always, in such a matter, tend to raise the market against the public.—The contractor for a loan could always easily get the stock which was created for his benefit off his hand. The persons who subscribed to that loan knew that on every thousand pounds advanced, they would receive their dividend at the end of the half year. Far otherwise was it with the man who paid his 1,000*l.* on this plan, on which he would receive no benefit at all till the end of 16 years, and which would not be brought entirely home to him till the end of 45. He entreated the House to consider the consequence of dealing on such a plan. With a loan there was no difficulty. Every man knew that when he was possessed of his *annuum* he could sell it again generally at a premium. In such a plan as this a few great companies might engage; of private individuals, there could be hardly any. Those who had come into tontine speculations, notwithstanding the pains taken to recommend them, were extremely limited. Those persons who had children to provide for, might adventure in this way (*hear, hear*), but it was known, that this mode of providing for children very few came into. In consequence of the restricted market, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be obliged to bribe the contractors—he cared not how, whether by giving a longer annuity, 45 years (*ex. gr.*) instead of 35 or 40, or a larger annuity than a fair calculation justified. The public would have to pay the whole of this bonus, which the strange unpopular nature of the stock rendered necessary, and by that premium we were the sufferers, because the simple way was to take from the Sinking Fund year after year the sum that might be wanted. This was the reason of his preferring the simple plan, its economy. He could not help adverting to the gross absurdity of the system; we were raising five millions to put into a chest—we were pinching ourselves to go into the market to lay out money at compound interest, as lenders, while we at the same time were going into the market in an opposite capacity as borrowers; and borrowers in such a way that we were sure to get money on disadvantageous terms. We were lending and borrowing, but always taking care that the advantage should be not to ourselves but to our contractors. The absurdity of this transaction was such, that if any private individual applied a similar principle to his own concerns, it would be thought necessary that he should go as speedily as possible, not to his own mansion, but to Bethlehem.—He would suppose an individual possessed of an estate of 10,000*l.* a year charged with a debt, the interest of which was 5,000*l.* a year, and with a jointure of 2,000*l.* a year. Suppose this individual, by the most rigorous economy, contrived, besides the payment of these annual charges, to lay by 2,000*l.* a year, which he had determined to lay out at compound interest, ultimately to relieve himself from his charges. This was all perfectly well—Here was 5,000*l.* interest of debt, 2,000*l.* jointure, 2,000*l.* Sinking Fund, 10,000*l.* for the man to live on.—This was all very well; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer came to give his advice:—"It is very extraordinary that you should live on the tenth part of your income, which will hardly keep body and soul together; I will tell you what you should do." The man would anticipate him, by saying, that he knew well enough he would recommend him not to lay by this 2,000*l.* but to trust to a future rise of rents for the payment of his debts, "No such thing," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "you

have set out with a brag that you will lay by 2000*l.* to pay off your debt, and stick to that by all means; but you have a jointure to pay. That is a life annuity: convert it into a long annuity for a term of years—that is to say, borrow 2000*l.* to pay your jointure. True it is, that by this novel plan, you will be at the end of 20 or 30 years some thousand pounds more in debt than if you had simply lived up to your income, without the machinery of lending and borrowing—... but no matter, you have preserved your Sinking Fund." The man would then go into the market to lend 2000*l.* in the ordinary way, and to borrow 2000*l.* on very disadvantageous terms to pay his jointure. This was precisely the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer: on these grounds he objected to it, and should vote for the Amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that at the opening of the Session, both sides of the House had taken a decided part with respect to the Sinking Fund. The Honourable Members opposite him had taken part against the Sinking Fund, being of opinion that the amount of it should be applied to the reduction of taxes. They (the Ministers) had thought, that by supporting the dignity of the credit of the country, they should obtain a relief for the country, fast approximating to what was proposed by the other plan, and ultimately, greatly exceeding it. By following this plan they had accomplished a great financial operation, the reduction of the five per cents., by which one million and a half had been saved, and they had now opened another great operation promising still greater relief, but perfectly consistent with public credit. Under the plan which, early in the Session, had been opened by the Noble Marquess, it was proposed that a sum equal to the interest on the five millions of stock yearly purchased by the Sinking Fund should be henceforth remitted to the public in taxes. Instead of this, it was now proposed at once to remit about two millions of taxes. It was said that this was to relieve ourselves at the expence of posterity; this was not the case. The question was, whether we should pay an annuity of five millions, gradually diminishing for 45 years, or whether we should divide the burden equally through all the years of the term (*hear! from the Opposition*)? The amount of the charge at the end of the term was equal. The Gentlemen opposite had all at once become extremely jealous of an attack upon the Sinking Fund; but the fact was, that the Sinking Fund would go on as before, there being nothing added to the debt, but a charge which was to be extinguished by the mere operation of time. Since the conclusion of the peace, taxes had been remitted to the amount of twenty millions; and if the remission of taxes were to be considered as a panacea for the distresses of the country, Government were at least entitled to that extent to the gratitude of the country. There was one part of the subject on which some doubts had been thrown out by the Honourable Member for Aberdeen, and he wished, therefore, to take this opportunity of stating, that it was the intention of Government to allow a fair and open competition of adventurers to take the bargain.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in explanation, said that he had never expressed a wish for the final and ultimate destruction of the Sinking Fund, but only for a suspension of it during the distresses of the country.

Mr. J. P. GRANT said, that notwithstanding all the discussion which had taken place, he was unable to understand the details of the Right Honourable Gentlemen's plan. Whatever might be the expediency of abandoning the Sinking Fund altogether, he thought the first object to which Parliament should direct its attention was the remission of taxation.

Mr. JONES said, that if the proposition of the Honourable Member for Aberdeen, for giving the management of this transaction to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund instead of Contractors, were adopted, the operations of the Sinking Fund would be obstructed for 16 years, and the public creditor would suffer from the arrangement. He had heard frequent reference made in that House to theories of political economy, but it really appeared to him that political economy was a sort of riddle of which every body pretended to understand the secret, but no one had the art of communicating it. He thought the country was not only entitled to the benefit of a remission of taxes, but also to a remission of the charge incurred by the extensive machinery of collecting them.

Mr. D. BROWNE thought there were no grounds for the complaints of Honourable Gentlemen opposite, when the Government had already reduced taxes to so large an amount.

Mr. G. BENNET said the ground of complaint was not that taxes to the amount of 18,000*l.* had been reduced, but that a much larger portion of the public burthens had not been remitted. He would say "take away the whole of the Sinking Fund, and reduce taxation to that amount" (*hear, hear! from the Ministerial Benches*). The country had a right to expect this. He maintained that the public creditor had no other claim upon the country than the payment of the interest of the debt, and considering the terms upon which the debt was contracted, he might think himself very fortunate if he got that.

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The House then proceeded to a division, and the numbers were—
For the motion, 135; Against it, 56.—Majority 79

On re-entering the Gallery, we found

Mr. CANNING bringing in his Bill to repeal the Disabilities affecting Roman Catholic Peers. It was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time that day se'night.

The Warrants of Attorneys' Bill went through the Committee, was reported, and ordered to be taken into further consideration that day se'night.

On the motion of Mr. GRENFELL, Copies of all Correspondence between his Majesty's Ministers and the Bank of England, relative to the Renewal of their Charter, were ordered to be laid before the House.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of; after which the House adjourned till Monday.

Meeting of Bank Proprietors.

On the 2d of May, a very crowded Meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock was held at the Bank, when the Chairman informed the Meeting that a communication had been made to the Directors from Government on the subject of the extension of their Charter. The Letter was signed by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; it stated, that in consequence of various conversations with the Directors, it was agreed to grant a renewal of their Charter for the space of ten years, on condition that in the Act for the purpose of effecting that object, they would consent to the insertion of a clause rendering it lawful for any number of persons, not residing within 65 miles of London, to form co-partnerships in banking concerns; providing also, that nothing contained in the new arrangement should affect the debt due by the Government to the Bank. In consequence of this communication, he wished to state that the Court of Directors had come to the resolution of acceding to the proposition of Government, provided it met with the concurrence of the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. SHAW extolled very highly the prudence of the Directors, and their solicitude, as well for the interests of the Proprietors as for the nation at large, and proposed a Resolution to the effect, that the Court approved of the terms on which the Charter of the Bank was to be renewed, and that the Directors should be instructed to carry the proposed arrangement into execution, in case it obtained the sanction of Parliament; and also, that they be empowered to make known to Parliament their opinions upon the subject.

Mr. YOUNG thought the question was of such vital importance, that some adjournment would be desirable, in order to enable the Proprietors to form a sound opinion upon it. He was proceeding to comment on the probable effects of such establishments, and on the extension of the currency, when a desultory conversation arose between several of the Proprietors, in the course of which it was declared that country banks would have the opportunity of making their payments either in sovereigns or in paper. It was stated by the Chairman in the course of the conversation, that although the Bank had the power, it was not their intention, at present, to issue any small notes.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON considered the measure fraught with danger; but no man was more anxious than he was to meet the views of Government in relieving the distresses of the country; and if the Resolution was, the Court of Proprietors "consented" to, and not approved the terms on which the Charter would be renewed, he should give it his support, for he considered it rather a measure to be submitted to, than desired.

Mr. BAYNES, of Somersetshire, seconded the Resolution, and expressed his conviction that the Court of Directors in acceding to the measure were actuated by the most liberal views for the general benefit. He combatted as unfounded the insinuations which were thrown out against the Bank, that they never conceded any thing but for valuable considerations; that their profits were too large, and that the distresses of the country at large were to be attributed to the system pursued by the Bank of England. After the concession which they now made, he hoped that such charges would never be received. The drawing in the paper circulation had been considered as a rash and presumptuous measure, fraught with the most dangerous consequences; but he held that the step had not been adopted by the Court of Directors less for the public benefit than for the reasonable private advantage of the Bank. After some further observations, the Speaker concluded by expressing his most hearty concurrence in the measure.

Mr. HOARE, in a tone which was nearly inaudible to that part of the Meeting where we stood, expressed his assent to the measure, and as far as we could collect the purport of his observations, he wished to impress upon the Meeting that they were about to give up a most valuable article, and deprecated the idea that they should receive the proposal as a boon; but held that it should be consented to as a measure to be adopted for the security of the whole country.

Mr. STUCKEY said, he should not attempt to follow the Honorable and Learned Gentleman through his long speech, but he thought it very unwise so much to allude to Gentlemen not present, and to what passed in other places. They met there as Bank Proprietors; and in that capacity he should say a word or two on the measure before them. Whatever objections there may be to the scheme itself, it seemed to him that it ought to receive the sanction of that Court. The Directors appear to have made what may be called a good bargain. He wished in all other instances they had equally attended to the interest of their constituents. Mr. Ricardo's name having been often mentioned, he would take that opportunity of saying in the presence of all the Directors, that in his (Mr. Stuckey's) opinion, they had lost for their Proprietors more than a million, on by not adopting to the full extent what is commonly called the Ricardo System, by paying in uncoined gold. The Directors appeared to him to have mistaken a circulation of coin for a standard of value, by which, he again repeated, they had lost for their Proprietors more than a million sterling.

A PROPRIETOR asked, in the course of the discussion, whether the Bank had given up all idea of adopting a better note, or a better paper for their notes than those they now set forth?

The CHAIRMAN answered, that the Bank had now a plan under consideration.

After some further observations it was agreed, that the word "approved" should be omitted in the Resolutions, which then read,—“That the Court consented to the proposition contained in the letter of Lord Liverpool,” &c.

The Resolution in that shape was put and carried unanimously, when the Court adjourned.

Fine Arts.

Picture of Shah Alam (the Great Mogul) presenting the Grant of the Dewannee to Lord Clive.—The superb picture, now forming the chief ornament of the principal Committee Room in the East-India House, was presented to the Court of Directors by the Right Hon. Earl Powis, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October 1820; as more particularly appears by the following extract from the Court's Minutes upon that occasion:

“The Chairman (George Amherst, Esq.) acquainting the Court, that Earl Powis had pleased to authorize him to intimate a wish, on the part of his Lordship, to present to the Court a copy by Mr. West of his original painting, representing his father (the late Lord Clive) receiving the grant of the Dewannee from the Mogul:

“RESOLVED, That the Chairman be requested to convey to Lord Powis the Court's acknowledgements for his obliging offer, and to assure his Lordship that the Court will have great pleasure in accepting a picture, which represents one of the most important events in the administration of his distinguished ancestor, and in the history of the East-India Company.”

It appears from the annals of the time, that Robert Lord Clive, the father of the present Earl Powis returned to India, as President and Governor of Fort William, at the latter end of 1764 and took his seat at the Council Board on the 3d of May in the year 1765; and that, on the 25th of June in the same year, he commenced his journey to the Upper Provinces, to pay his respect to the Emperor Shah Alam (commonly called the Great Mogul,) and to negotiate for grants of certain privileges to the Company from that monarch, in return for the very expensive and acknowledged services rendered his majesty, in rescuing and defending his person from the power of his enemies, and in securing to him, under the Company's guarantee and protection, the full possession of the province of Cora, and a portion of that of Allahabad, being a concession to his Majesty, as a royal demesne for the support of his royal dignity.

His Lordship arrived at the city of Allahabad, where the Emperor then held his court, about the beginning of August 1765, and by the 19th of that month he had succeeded in obtaining from his Majesty, under his sign manual, the documents called *Firmanas*, granting or confirming to the Company in perpetuity, the several advantages therein particularized.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at Drypool church, John Fisher, private in the 66th regiment of foot, to Mary Henderson Vitty, aged thirteen years and eleven months.

On the 8th May, at Leeds, Mr. T. Batho, grocer, to Mrs. Elizabeth Whitaker, both of the same place. The bridegroom had been a disinherited widower twenty days, and the bride a widow two months.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th May, at his house in Devonshire-street, the Lady of James Alexander, Esq. M. P., of a son.

On the 5th May, at his seat, Cuerden Hall, Lancashire, the Lady of R. Townley Parker, Esq. of a son and heir.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Government House Dome.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I see the scaffolding is gradually coming down from the new Dome of the Government House, and letting us see the Statue of BRITANNIA which surmounts the Dome of that magnificent edifice.

I hope, however, that the ingenious Architect means to ornament that vast hemispherical Cupola in some way or other, or at all events to give it some other colour than that of the naked copper with which it seems to be covered.

In this climate, a covering of metal is indispensable to keep the wood work from decay that otherwise would rapidly take place from the heat of the sun and the penetration of heavy rain; but lead, I should think would have been more appropriate and more agreeable to usage in Europe than copper, unless, indeed, it were intended to gild the Dome, after the fashion of that of the INVALIDES at Paris, or others in different cities of Europe, as Moscow, Constantinople, &c. The colour of naked copper is glaring and offensive while fresh, and when the humidity of this climate has operated on it for a short time, it will become of a dirty greenish blue by decomposition, and be still more unpleasant to the eye.

It would be a great improvement to the appearance of the Cupola as well as a relief to the eye, if it were divided into spherico-rectangular compartments, like the most celebrated Domes of Europe; and if this cannot now be effected in actual relief by bolting, or astragals, or fillets of timber covered with copper or lead, it might be desirable that this division into compartments should be imitated by bold painting.

The Cupola, as it now appears, seems vastly too heavy, not only in relation to the feeble semi-circular colonnade on which it reposes, but equally so in its proportion to the mass of the building, in particular to its general height, when that is compared with the elevation of the Dome and its cylindrical base, which, by the way should be relieved off into ornamented divisions and compartments, as well as the superincumbent Cupola, since the base is distinctly visible from without, and not concealed by the horizontal projection of other parts of the building after the manner of the strangled necks of Moosulman Domes.

The old Dome was heavy, tho' smaller than the present one, and it was too flat and punch-bowl like. The additional height now given would have been a very great improvement, if the new Cupola had taken the shape of an Ellipsoid, or sphere considerably prolate, or any other curve which would have given the desired height without the great additional massiveness which is observed in a hemisphere and cylinder of such large dimensions.

By the bye, is it legitimate—I doubt it—to raise a Colossal Statue on the apex of a single or central Dome, indeed of any Dome at all? There was some meaning in the old orthodox "Pepper Box" of St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and other cupolated public buildings in Europe; because that appendix, however obnoxious to quizzing, is consistent with supposed utility in admitting light from above. Many of the Adams's public buildings have small hemispherical, or oblate-spheroidal Domes with flat circular roofs and no Pepper Box: these, however, are equally adapted for admitting light from above. It is true that in this country no one wishes to admit the solar light into a Dome or any other roof; but I think the theory and appearance of European Cupolas should be preserved in a European Public Edifice, and therefore either a "Pepper Box" should have surmounted the Government House Dome, or it should have remained as it was, quite plain on the top. I doubt if a Statue be in any respect appropriate or according to the best usages.

Calcutta, Sept. 25, 1822.

VITRUVIUS MINOR.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning,.....	3	5
Evening,.....	3	30

Blue in Great Variety.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The commiseration so generally evinced for unfortunate Indigo folks at and about Backergunge, induces me, thro' the medium of your Paper, to solicit a portion of this tender and consoling sympathy in favour of the no less unlucky folks higher up the country, whose troubles, though from a different cause, are equally lamentable; and it is to be fervently hoped, that the tears, which no doubt will be abundantly shed on the occasion, may fall on the hard-hearts of *Assamese*, (the vile authors of their misfortunes) and soften them, yea, even into *Indigo Gaud*, as the only means by which it may be had reasonable; for I blush *blue* actually for those people, while I inform you, that they have the *crushy* to demand 18 rupees per maund. Be the result what it may, therefore, the cause of rejoicing is to them certain, and while their good fortune is *sure* to be commemorated in the gorgeous parade of flying streamers and sounding trumpets, "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of annual weddings, the only hope left to the manufacturer of a refreshing bottle of Colonel Palmer, is the solitary chance of a continuance of the present demand, as exhibited in that *interesting column* of your inestimable Paper, under the head of Commercial Reports.

The cause of this extraordinary price for the raw material is differently accounted for, some say one thing and some another. *Messrs. Budnee and Messrs. Maheall and Co.* say that *Messrs. Growal and Messrs. Bupal and Co.* spoil the market; yet when they meet they agree in throwing the blame on *Messrs. Marall and Co.*—*Mr. Fine Blue* says, it the fault of his neighbour *Mr. Dull Blue*, and *Mr. Strong Blue* accuses *Mr. True Blue*. Various have been the remedies suggested to check the evil, and it has been said, that an annual meeting might be convened to give the matter due consideration; but opinions on this subject being as numerous as those offered on the cause of the late *Epedemic*, it is to be apprehended, that the result would be something like the town in danger. Causes and effects are much easier felt than explained, which you and I, Sir, are well aware of, as we can only feel that *pure modesty* still remains an unexplained drawback on great genius; the truth of which is exemplified in the sequel to this Letter, for though I have ever been remarkable for a contemplative, cogitative, and meditative term, deep thinking and a violent spirit of inquiry into causes of all matters and things, so much so, that even at school, I was early known by the familiar appellation of *Little Solomon*; yet, it is with the utmost possible diffidence that I ever venture an opinion on any subject; you must consequently expect in me nothing more or less than a *decided enemy* to what is in this degenerated age called *quizzing*, for it would ill suit either my propensity or the gravity of my years, to forsake those sober and sedate habits which have grown with me, or to forfeit the wise distinction so early obtained and carefully preserved, by treating any subject whatever, particularly one of the weight and importance now before me, otherwise than in the most grave and serious manner.

It is not till after the most mature deliberation and profound reflection, therefore, that I take upon me to propose, that Government be consulted on the expediency of granting a Charter for the formation of a Company in Calcutta, to be denominated the *East Indigo Company*; that all persons who know not what else to do with their money be invited to hold shares, to be denominated *East Indigo Stock*, that proper Regulations, &c. be framed and digested forthwith, and *above all*, that the proposer of this wise and salutary plan may be duly remembered, when a Board of Control and Court of Directors are to be appointed!

Besides the effectual stop which this measure would unquestionably put to the evil complained of, and the trouble it would save many of managing their own affairs, it is big with other momentous and stupendous advantages, which can only be treated of with becoming dignity from the anticipated curule chair of

Feculapore.

Your obedient Servant,

DOAB.

On Bonnycastle's Algebra.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Yesterday vesper, while my Master—pupil, a most pleasing dandy wall smoke the Hookab, posterior the diurnal tiffin, I take one look into little book, called Bonnycastle's Algebra, which 'pon my soul is a very, very fool-book indeed: then I see and read Problem xxi,—“having given the sides of a Trapezium, inscribed in a circle equal to 6.4.5.3. respectively to determine the diameter of a circle.” Then I was very much delight to see, that the English gentlemen got one *gunitum* like Hinduh folks, and according my Lillā-Vitih, I will see, said I proudly, in my lotos heart, whether the English Saster is good or black man's Saster. Then according to the beautiful mandate of Basker Achary: I find that the half diameter of the circle must be the what we call *mool*, that is, as we say in English, the root of 62244 divided first by 5760, which according to what you call cocker, as we say in English, is equal to 6.574, &c. *ad infinitum*, as we peculiarly say in Latin; but I look into the Bonnycastle, and I find the answer to be “ $\frac{1}{20} \sqrt{130 \times 153}$ or 7.051595.” therefore, I do

hereby declare to the black men, that Bonnycastle's *a plus, b minus, c into*, &c. book, is like one Lie-book, as Dominic Sampson sayeth wisely; “prodigious vanity and waur.”

Now, Sir, it is to the uttermost impossible for the said Basker Achary to be noxious, so I will depict to you his rule for this purpose in Samskroot tongue.

Doshnam dwayordwayorhatayutnam tisri nam vadhe
Ekaikenetratraya chataska vadha bhajite
Labdha mulena yadurittam viskambhardhennirmitam
Sarvam chatprbhujam kshetram tasminnevavatishtate.

Which must for English folk be transported, “take in three divers manners the product of any two sides, plus the product of the remaining two, and multiply these three sum continually to each other, this is to be numerator. Then take the sum of any three sides minus, the other remnant in four ways and multiply them continually together for denomination, the root of such a fracture will be the radius of circle, which is inscribed round the given trapezium, &c.

Now, if you please, let us apply this illustrious rule to the present state of the question; then according to Mr. B.'s foolish signs (for the acquaintance of Vlati Sahibs) $(3 \times 5) + (4 \times 6) = 39$; $(4 \times 5) + (6 \times 3) = 38$; $(5 \times 6) + (3 \times 4) = 42$; then $39 \times 38 \times 42 = 62244$; this is like dividend; then $6 + 5 + 4 = 15$; $5 + 4 + 3 = 12$; $(4 + 3 + 6) = 13$; $6 + 5 + 3 = 14$; and $12 \times 13 \times 14 = 2184$; which will be for divisor and the root of the quotient will be 3.287, &c. for the radius or 6.574, &c. for the diameter and not 7.051595, as Mr. B.-castle tells.

I opine that it will be very cruel for you gentlemen to abuse black men's Sasters: I read every day Newspapers; and I see one day that a German European, he say four Yoogums all nonsense, I wish very much to advise for the Germans not to trouble their head with Hinduh man's Chronology: Professor Bede he say “according to my opinion,” four Yoogums “contain nothing more than, the 2d the number of seconds in a circle; the 1st, 3d, and 4th, the decimal, seconds in two days, one day and half a day, for 2d, $360 \times 60 \times 60 = 1,296,000$
1st, $48d. \times 60 \times 60 = 1,728,000$
3d, $24d. \times 60 \times 60 = 864,000$
4th, $12d. \times 60 \times 60 = 432,000$ ”

Then he say, “some old bramin and Mystic has probably made of these seconds, years, and this is probably the origin of these chimerical four ages of the world.—As far as I know no one of those who have hitherto attempted on explanation, has hit upon this idea” vide CALCUTTA JOURNAL, May 21st ultimo.

A pretty idea some old German or fiddlestick, as we say in irony, has hit upon! because, Germans make divide days into 24 hours, so all world will do the same he think, now I positively aver that Hinduh not divide the day so; or as we say in Latin, dies non est divisa in partem quatuor et vigintissiman apud Induenses: therefore the Berlin German must not teach wrongly to the

Gentlemen that Hinduh are deceivers; let them well look to their *a b c* then sometimes their *gunitams* will be right.

Consider me to be, Sir,

Your humblest, Obedient Servant,

P. SAWMY—Christian: College-Moonshee
and educate, all same as Gentlemen, in late
Madras College. }
August 30, 1822. } French College in the Pondicherry.

Evening Drive.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I was visited a few evenings ago, by my friend Bob Dasher, who wished me to take a drive in a Curricie come out of the Builder's yard only the day before. The evening being inviting, I consented to accompany him, and we drove on with a velocity that made me tremble for the safety of my skull. We made a detour on the environs of the Town, and afterwards went towards the Course, where I found objects enough to gratify my contemplative turn of mind.

This public resort of Calcutta, presents a motley appearance to the eyes of one unaccustomed to such a scene. The visitors to it have each a peculiar object for joining in the assemblage; some go there to display their splendid equipages; others to exhibit at gaiety of dress, while many run to it for no other purpose but to see, or to be seen—

‘Their aims as various as the roads they take,
In journeying through life.’

Here is seen the Merchant, after the daily calculation of Profit and Loss, lolling in a chariot, but his mind still fraught with busy schemes for adding to his already accumulated stock, Here the great Officers of the State seek a respite from their diurnal labour of planning Rules and Regulations for the management of the affairs of this extensive Empire. Here the Convalescent, pent up during the enervating influence of solar heat, comes in pursuit of “health in the breeze.” Here are also seen Editors of Newspapers, (begging your pardon, Sir,) who, after exerting themselves to cater for the Public, and to serve up a dish suited to the various tastes of their readers, sally forth in quest of a change, more pleasing to the eyes, than the uninteresting sight of types, ink-bags, and printer's devils. The amorous swain too is seen, perhaps an hour before the Coursing time, waiting in anxious expectation of his beloved Fair one, on whose appearance he sets off in full trot, and soon comes alongside the carriage of his Charmer; her smiles abundantly repay the trouble he undergoes, and his previous long watching is entirely obliterated from his memory.

Before our finally quitting this ground, we encountered a few jolly Sons of Neptune, carrying a pretty good cargo of liquor on board, and obstinately occupying that part of the Road where the crowd of carriages, &c. was greatest. “Why don't you move out of the way?” exclaimed Bob, “Why, your honor,” replied one of them, “you can see as how we are steering a middle course, for fear of running foul of the shoals which appear on both sides of us.” Heaven bless your honest souls, said I, you can never mean any offence.

On our return home I could not help expressing my astonishment to my friend Bob, at the number and variety of the vehicles I had witnessed a few minutes before; what a deal of employment they must give to the Coachmakers of the Town. It was impossible for me to refrain from admiring the state of perfection, at which these articles of fashion had arrived; as few, very few of them, were of an ordinary stamp. It would surprize our ancestors, thought I, were it possible for them to witness the wonderful improvements of the present age. Human ingenuity is, I suspect, without bounds; and what we now consider as the acme of skill, may a few years hence be regarded with that indifference which we at present shew for the imperfection of many things of days gone by. Thus the rapid stride of Time is closely followed by extraordinary contrivances of human efforts, and every day gives birth to something new or strange.

July 27, 1822.

THE HERMIT IN TOWN.

Interest on Assets.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Although it be not expressly laid down as a right in any Law Treatise which I have consulted, yet as it will doubtless prove satisfactory to many of your readers to obtain positive information on a subject which is of considerable importance to the community, I venture to start the question, in the hope that some one learned in the Law, will favor the public with his sentiments upon the subject.

Is an Executor or Administrator liable or not before the expiration of a year and a day, to pay Interest upon assets coming into his hands?

The practice prevalent in the Agency Establishments of this Metropolis, is, that Interest is generally allowed upon all sums realized on account of Estates in the same manner as in other accounts: liable to the usual charge of five per cent. Commission. When assets are locked up in Company's Paper, a sale is effected thereof, and what more Interest prior to the sale, would afterwards, if Interest was not allowed, cease to bear any, if the Executor was not conscientious enough to grant it. Now, can an Executor, who does not choose to grant any, be compelled to do it? If not, he benefits to the manifest loss of the Estate, and virtually receives eleven per cent. and upwards, when only entitled to five.

Except by Agency Establishments, Interest is not granted, but can satisfactory reason be assigned, why it is not?

N. W. of the Greek Church,
September 25, 1822.

AN INQUIRER.

Regular Physicians.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Some observations of a Correspondent of your's appeared in the JOURNAL on the subject of Medical Attendance, which will generally be allowed to be just; an opinion, however, is advanced, which admits of doubt. He says, there is no regular physician in India: by which, I presume, he means, that as the English Law prevails in this country, none, but the medical graduates of an English University can be recognised as regular physicians, or demand fees as such. In a legal sense, therefore, he may be right, but as far as regards public opinion, the matter is very different. I suppose no man who has received a regular Medical education will deny, that, the two Munros, the two Gregories, Black and Cullen, were regular physicians; and yet they were all graduates of the University of Edinburgh, and raised its fame as a Medical School, higher than any in the world. It is well known, that though the English Universities confer Medical degrees, the regular parts of Medical education is not acquired at them; but in attendance on lectures in London, Edinburgh, &c.—so far, then, as they are concerned, the distinction is merely nominal.

I will concede to your Correspondent, that Medical degrees ought only to be conferred on those who undergo regular examinations, such as take place at Edinburgh, Dublin and Glasgow, and that no man who values the distinction would obtain a Medical degree from any University, where this rule is not observed. But to shew that all such distinctions truly depend on the ability of the individuals on whom they are conferred, and not on the title, I subjoin an extract from the Duties and Offices of a Physician, by the late Dr. John Gregory of Edinburgh:—

"The profession of every branch of medicine is respectable, when it is exercised with capacity and honor, I only contend for a very evident truth, either that the different branches should be separately professed, or if one person will profess them all, he should be regularly educated to and thoroughly master of them all. I am not here setting points of precedence or heraldry, or insinuating the deference due to degrees in medicine. As a doctor's degree can never confer sense, that title alone can never command regard; neither should the want of it deprive any man of the esteem and deference due

to real merit. If a surgeon or apothecary has got the education and knowledge required in a physician, he is a physician to all intents and purposes, whether he is a doctor or not, and ought to be respected and treated accordingly."

I imagine few will choose to dissent from the opinion of one, who was as great a philosopher as he was a physician. As there is nothing personal in the above communication, I hope you will have no objection to give it a place in your JOURNAL, should you think it worthy of insertion, though I only subscribe myself

A MEDICAL MAN.

On the Ganges, September 14, 1822.

Description of Secundra.

For the Calcutta Journal.

At the distance of six miles from the Fort of Agra, you approach the grand Southern gate, that leads to the Mausoleum of Achar, which is situated on an extensive terrace, in the centre of a grove two miles in circuit; red stone walks 70 feet in breadth, and raised considerably above the level of the ground, divide the garden into four equal squares, adorned with several small cascades, and with a grand gate in the centre of each face of the outer wall.

The Mausoleum is of the pyramidal form, with octagon towers at the angles, built chiefly of red stone, rising 120 feet in height from a base 120 yards square, with numerous Pavilions, with marble cupolas, and arcaded open gallery round each decreasing story of the pyramid, and terminates above in four small marble turrets, that rise from the angles of the supernal room, which is partly open at top. This edifice comprises twenty two apartments, the upper room, which is composed of white marble, being thirty yards square including its open colonnade, the outer arches of which are filled up (as at Batimad-ul-Dowlah's Tomb) with delicate lattice work cut through the solid slab; the pavement is tessellated of black granite and white marble, the cenotaph of white, marble is raised on an oblong base of the same materials, the sculpture is divided into compartments of flowers and Arabic inscription, executed with a taste and delicacy truly admirable, at a short distance is a marble pedestal three feet high, on which a * golden lamp formerly stood the turrets are in a ruinous state, one having fallen some years ago, the body is deposited in the central room below, in a neat sarcophagus on which is inlaid in black marble characters, simply the name of "Achar."

The grand gate on the Southern face is built of red stone with octagon towers at the angles and raised on an extensive terrace, it forms an oblong square 130 feet by 90 in breadth, in the centre of the principal faces a magnificent arch 40 in breadth, rises to the height of 60 feet, the wall surmounted by battlements is carried 18 feet higher, the wings are decorated with a gothic arch of smaller dimensions, in two stories from each angle of the roof, a fluted minaret of white marble rises in two stories with a balcony round, to the height of 60 feet, the pavilions which once surmounted them, have long since fallen, the front is curiously inlaid in compartments with marble and different coloured stones, an Arabic inscription in marble characters, executed in fine relief, decorates the grand arches.

The plan of the interior is a central octagon room, with a hemispherical ceiling rising nearly to the top of the building, it is 40 feet in diameter, and is decorated with gothic arches on the different faces, with suites of apartments in two stories round it.

On the road to Agra about three miles distant from the Mausoleum, you pass through a handsome gate, which connects two large portions of a wall, that once enclosed the city of Agra, and is said to have comprised a space 12 + coss in circumference, between this gate and Secundra the eye is presented with one wide extended view of ruined building, square mosques, gates, pavilions and extensive gardens, which evince the grandeur of this once splendid Imperial Residence.

* The lamps were carried away by the Tauts 70 years ago.
† 18 English miles.

An English Parody,

On the Beautifull Scotch Ballad of "Auld Lang-Syne."

Un Temoignage de l'Amitie.

Should early Friendship be forgot,
As if it ne'er had been,
With all the joys that blest our lot
In youth's enebanting scene?
Forbid it, all by virtue taught,
Or heavenly behest;
Forbid it, every generous thought,
That warms the human breast.
But though the past in mem'ry dwells
With fascinating pow'r,
The bliss that most the bosom swells
Lives in the present hour:
For what is it that makes the past
To recollection dear?
What binds the charm that bids it last,
But that it once was near?
Though many a bitter blast has blown
Around my humble cot,
Yet many a bright'ning beam has shone,
To cheer life's chequer'd lot.
Yet; nor the past nor coming hour,
(Which last may ne'er be mine)
Shall damp, with vain illusive pow'r,
The present joys divine.
Fond love, and health, and friendship dear,
The present moment own,
Whose charms repress the starting tear
For days long past and gone:
And whilst my heart retains the glow
These heavenly gifts combine,
No keen regrets my peace shall know
For days of "Auld Lang Syne."
Then let us in the cup of life
With caution blend the draught,
That no repentance, care, or strife,
Assail us when we've quaff'd;
So shall the past and passing hour,
As life's bright suns decline
Bestow new charms, with added pow'r
On "Auld Lang Syne."

Bachergunge, September 13, 1822.

Medical Reports.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I know not to whom the remark in your Paper of to-day, upon the Medical Report of Diseases, is to be attributed, but I deem it the most illiberal and unreflecting that has appeared in your pages.

It is, Sir, to the efforts of individuals who are without the range of general favor, more than to those who would insinuate that their silence arises from prudence and caution, that we are indebted for the mass of knowledge on record.

The Reports of the Finsbury Dispensary and others should be first known to him, who would presume to make a comment on the subject of which I speak; and to your enlightened readers, it will readily occur that every Report of an individual, however limited, is worthy of commendation; and moreover if in any degree erroneous, that those who bask in the sunshine of Practice, have then a duty of gratitude and humanity to perform, I mean that of correcting from their superior advantages the venial, nay praiseworthy errors of him, whose end if not his aim promises to be that of doing good.

MEDICUS.

Lines.

For Insertion in the Calcutta Journal.

"High deeds of Arms to gentler Peace give way,
As breaking clouds reveal the God of Day"

Hail! mighty Ruler of this Eastern world!
Hail! noble Thane, whose vengeful justice hurl'd
The Bandit Chieftain from his high command;
Gave peace and culture to a desolate land;
Where hostile myriads once in dread array,
Brought fear and terror with each circling day,
Where thronging hordes on-mur'd'rous views intent,
In blood delighting, and on plunder bent,
With headlong fury marked their sudden sway,
A thousand victims bleeding on their way;
Before them view a wide expanse of green,
Behind them scarce the wild-grass blade is seen;
Like swarming locusts rapid in their flight,
Like them removing, leaving all a blight,
Like mountain torrents rushing to the main,
There lost themselves, tho' still their track is plain,
The forest's monarch fallen in its pride,
A thousand shrubs a tangled heap beside;
So blazing brands, and various ruins round,
And mangled corpses strewed the smoking ground,
Their course denoting: now how chang'd the scene!
How tranquil now: how every way serene!
Rich crops around in graceful bendings yield,
To every zephyr o'er the wavy field:
Content and joy now gild each peasant's face,
All bless the scion of ennobled race,
Whose towering mind, by heavenly pow'r inspir'd,
With equal ardor every bosom fir'd,
For deeds of glory, honor, and renown,
To shield the helpless, strike the savage down
Ten thousand pray'rs to heav'n's high court ascend,
Imploping blessings on the mighty friend
To human nature; whose compassion won
For strangers toil'd beneath a burning sun,
Their deaf'ning clamors fill the hollow plain,
(And echoing mountains bellow forth the strain),
Thro' heav'n's high vault in rapid circles rise,
Pervade all space, and quick ascend the skies:
The votive offerings of a grateful land,
Enshrined in heaven a lasting symbol stand
Of all thy greatness; all thy high renown
(Worthy the wearer of the richest crown)
Then, hail! thou Chieftain of a noble line!
Thy deeds shall live, thy splendid actions shine,
Thy matchless feeling, mercy, honor, fame,
Shall live when monarchs scarcely leave a name,
Shall live ennobled by a nation's tears
When thou no more wilt know revolving years;
Far distant, heaven! be that concluding scene,
Grant many a year of bliss may intervene,
That comfort and domestic peace in store
May greet thy landing on thy native shore.

FELIX.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, SEPTEMBER 28, 1822.

	BUY....	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 19 10	19 2
Unremittable ditto,	12 0	11 10
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821, ... }	23 0	27 0
Ditto, for 12 months, dated 30th of June 1822, ...	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 18 months, dated 30th of April,	22 0	22 0
Bank Shares,	4550 0	4450 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	205 19	205 4
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount	at 3-8 per cent.	
Loans upon Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months,	4 per cent.	

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—397—

Regular Physicians.

Unde Doctoris titulo glori—
—Aurur, nisi ut doceant?—

ERASMUS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I am glad to see a man of talent, and a regular Physician, like Dr. TYTLER, put down those who *disparage* what they cannot appreciate; and *condemn* like the Fox, those grapes which are beyond their reach of attainment. *Ne suter, &c.* is an adage, that should not be lost sight of; and yet Surgeons and the Gentry with their St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen's warrants to kill, who tack M. D. to their signatures, do equally step beyond the pale, whenever they act as Physicians. "SUNT DENIG FINES," M^r. EDITOR, as the learned Doctor has said, that Surgeons have no authority for giving a grain of Medicine in Cholera, how much more presumptuous was it for one of their body to write a volume upon that Epidemic! A single quotation which appeared in your JOURNAL, is of itself, (*so confused and prolix is it*) sufficient to convince any reasonable being that it requires something beyond a Surgeon's education to enable a man to write upon diseases.

I am anxious to see a list of the Edinburgh Physicians, that we might know them from their pseudo-brethren.

Sir, I am,

"——— for th' utter extirpation
Of Linsey Woolsey in the nation."
Your's, &c.

ONE WHO WOULD BE A REGULAR
PHYSICIAN, OR NONE AT ALL.

Sept. 1832.

Speculation in Lotteries.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I believe there is no proverb which has become more common in the mouths of men, though it must, at the same time, be confessed none is less understood, than that remarkable one, which sets forth that *honesty is the best policy*. It is, however, of a complexion that sounds pompously enough in theory, though to reduce it to the practical purposes of life is what many find to be a difficult task. Every upstart of fortune proposes to set this principle of honesty before him in his commerce with mankind; but few, very few indeed, comparatively speaking, make it a serious business to regulate their conduct by the practical lesson of conscious rectitude, which the above aphorism inculcates. The various tricks and subterfuges, to which people frequently resort in matters of strict pecuniary consideration, clearly shows how little, if at all, they seem to care whether, or not, their professions carry any appearance of truth and sincerity along with them. Surely it will be admitted that candour is due towards those, from whose countenance, or credulity, we hope ultimately to rise in the world.

The object of this letter is to complain of a practice, which has of late become too notorious not to attract some degree of attention. While, however, I disclaim every wish to indulge in reflections of an unpleasant nature, I must be allowed the privilege of deprecating a practice, which, from its pernicious tendency, is alike injurious to society and offensive to morality. I mean *Speculations in Lottery Tickets*, or rather their disposal by *Lottery* at enhanced prices, not confined within the limits of reasonable emolument. We need only look to the exorbitant and unconscionable charge, that is usually made for a single chance in a scheme of the description I allude to, to give us an idea of the immoderate gain which such projects must realize: it is 100 per cent. clear profit! and I know not upon what principle of equitable dealing, any man can justify a measure of such crying evil. The objections existing against speculations of this sort are too multifarious to be detailed here with circumstantial minuteness; but I shall content myself with urging only

one at present, and which is the very high rates at which Tickets are disposed of, let it be remembered, several months prior to the commencement of the Government Lottery; nay, what is worse, even before the scheme of it is advertised, or Tickets offered for sale by the Superintendent. This is something like an attempt to collect fruits from a tree, ere it has even put forth its blossom.

It is a fact well known that in former times no Speculator in Lottery Tickets ever used to think of enhancing the price, until at least a couple of drawings had taken place; and even then he was not so greedy as to grasp at a profit of 100 per cent. but it would now seem that the Devil was fully determined to exert all his faculties in order to introduce the most mischievous innovations in this fair portion of the globe.

How far speculations of the kind, which form the subject of this complaint, ought to be further encouraged, is a question of no difficult solution. I am conscientiously of opinion, that a decisive check should be given to them; otherwise we must be satisfied with having our pockets rifled without mercy. It will no doubt be vehemently exclaimed, by the abettors of the practice here complained of, that no force is employed to compel any man to purchase a share in the proposed Scheme; this may be true, generally speaking; but in a moral point of view the appeal is fallacious, since temptation must be regarded as tantamount to the exercise of power, or authority.

That the profits, arising out of this species of speculations in Lottery Tickets, are immense, there can be no possible doubt. Abundant proof is afforded in the number of schemes that have been proposed this season. In the preceding years, not one had been projected, and in the two last I do not recollect having heard of more than one or two, whilst the present season is wonderfully pregnant with schemes of the nature in question. Every speculator has published a separate plan of his own, varying very little in form, but not at all in substance. For my own part, I do not so much as remember a solitary instance of bare tickets being ever before advertised for sale at this early period of the season by private speculators. Even the individual purchaser of the Government scheme has hitherto been contented with a moderate profit of only 5 per cent. at the outset; but the projectors of the schemes must needs grasp at nothing less than 100 per cent. gain: a very reasonable remuneration indeed for the little or no trouble that is entailed on their shoulders!

It were to be wished that the desire to reap benefits at the expense of other people could meet with an effectual check; and it is no answer to me to say that the winners of the larger prizes have nothing to urge against these schemes. It cannot be questioned, that the loser regrets the deprivation of means which would have enabled him to purchase at least two shares in the Government Lottery. Should a man, not in the most affluent circumstances; but, who, by dint of the severest economy and submission to the greatest privations for six tedious months, succeeds, at the expiration of that period, in accumulating a sum of money sufficient to enable him to try his luck a second time,—prove unfortunate in the first instance, when he finds all his cherished dreams of eventual success vanished at one fatal cast of the die, am I to be told, in sober sadness, that the chances were as much against him in the one case, as in the other? This mode of argument is at the best erroneous, since in the one of these cases an individual has two chances of success against a solitary one in the other.

I am aware that my strictures will draw a swarm of hornets about me, who exist by stinging our ears; and may in all probability go to deal a death-blow to schemes of private aggrandizement; but if I should have the good fortune to succeed in compassing the object I have in view, I promise faithfully I shall shed no unmanly tear at the ruin of their prospects of gain, which the speculators appear to have so much at heart; nor so much as profess to sympathize in their *do'ful whinnings*. So long as their motives of Interest are confined within legitimate bounds, I shall be the last person to quarrel with them; but while I deprecate a practice, which is highly reprehensible in itself, I beg leave

to assure these 100 per cent. folks, that I dread not their anathemas; and with the conviction of having done my duty, I use the freedom to subscribe myself their and your obedient Servant,

Sept. 26, 1822.

P. —.

Catholic School.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Almost all the Charitable Institutions and Schools hold an Annual Examination, and it has been a matter of great surprise, that the Patrons and Supporters of the Charitable Catholic School have not held a single one as yet, to see if the Pupils have made any improvement during the period they have been in the School, which commenced, I believe, in September, 1818. I do not hear that the able Master they have employed, has even made any Report to the Directors of the progress of the Pupils. It is hoped, however, that great improvement has taken place, and that at the approaching Christmas Holidays, before they break up for Christmas Vacation, a regular Public Examination will be held, and that suitable Prizes will be awarded to the different Boys according to their merits.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

September 27, 1822.

VERAX.

Medical Authors.

"Man should seriously consider before he declares the 'quill of the grey goose' to be his 'arms of combat.'"

"It is a daring challenge with immense odds, to place one's name in a title page; because, henceforth, remediless, we are doomed to bear the rub! or accept the combat of every wicked wight, who may wish to pluck a feather."—SWIFT.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

It shall be my object to shew your Correspondent "IN TURBA NEMO," that he would do wisely by letting the DIGNITARIES of a learned profession and its minor luminaries—THE SURGEONS—rest. We already have one of each on the list of Authors, and should the whole Corps be roused into action, which heaven forefend, the consequences would be dreadful.

The learned Doctor has long inundated our Newspapers with theoretical absurdities; and if the Author of the Treatise on Epidemic Cholera, should undertake to combat his LATE assertion, that "CONTAGION is an old woman's bug-bear," your pages would be overflowed with the controversy.

I read, and with some attention, the Extract in your Paper of the 9th instant, from that Author's Work, "THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA MORBUS," and not being able to comprehend its meaning, took it to pieces, as is my custom in such stress, and finding it to contain much contradiction, "under the tissue of fine writing," I amused myself by dissecting it.

I shall tack it on to this Letter, for the benefit of the "YOUNG PRACTITIONER," whom I would advise to do the same with other parts of his favorite Author, or, at least, with any other portions he might have noted down as worthy in your pages to be recorded, before he gives them to the Public.

Section. VI.—Of the Contagious Nature of the Disease.

Par. 1st.—The next point to be investigated, is, how far the pestilential virus of the disease was communicable by contagion. If by contagion, is meant, the communication of the disorder from person to person, by means of contact or close conversation; then, in the strict sense of the word, Cholera is certainly not contagious.

2d.—In the absence of all positive proofs, such a conclusion might have been fairly drawn, from its being observed that in no quarter of INDIA during the time in which it was so sadly scourged by the disorder, did its INFECTIOUS nature form ANY part of the POPULAR belief.

3d.—Amongst a rude and superstitious people, the unexampled mortality caused by it was according to the fancy of the individual ascribed to FATALITY, to THE AGENCY OF MALIGNANT SPIRITS,

OR TO THE ANGER OF AN OFFENDED DEITY; but it does not appear to have been once suspected, that its amount was increased or diminished by the free, or restrained intercourse of men.

4th.—It may be said, in diminution of the weight here attached to the popular persuasion, that the opinion of the vulgar is usually founded on misconception, or guided by caprice; and is therefore, of little, or no value. This is, no doubt, true, in respect of subjects, either foreign to their interests, or too recondite for their understanding,—but in matters of daily observation, and especially in those narrowly concerning the interests and safety of all, THERE IS PERHAPS NO FAIRER CRITERION OF TRUTH, THAN THE COMMON JUDGMENTS OF MANKIND.

5th.—The progress of any generally fatal disorder is exactly of this description; and accordingly we find, by looking into the histories of all the great epidemical and infectious distempers, to which the human race is subject: as the plague, small pox, measles, and scarlet fever, that the people were never slow to discover their true nature; and ordinarily passed such judgments regarding them, as corresponded NOT MERELY WITH THE OPINIONS OF MORE LEARNED OBSERVERS, but with the TRUTH ITSELF. So it is in the case of the present Epidemic. The whole body of the Medical Officers in Bengal, who have had an opportunity of seeing, and remarking on the disease, without a dissenting voice, concur in declaring it is not contagious.*

Remarks upon the foregoing Extracts.

Par. 1st.—Contains the Author's definition of contagion in a vicious style of composition, always reprehensible, and in the present instance, where determinate perspicuity might have been attained, quite unpardonable.

2d.—Tells us the idea of contagion never formed any part of the popular belief.

3d.—Repeats the same, and moreover tells us what the people did ascribe it to, viz. to fatality, agency of Evil Spirits, or the anger of an offended God.

4th.—Is filled with reasoning in order to convince the Reader of the Author's judgment in adopting the popular belief on this occasion.

5th.—Declares, that the popular opinion, is ordinarily not only (in cases of this kind) correspondent with the opinions of more learned observers, but with the truth itself.

6th.—Crowns the whole, "finis coronat," for here we find so far from the opinions entertained by the Natives (par. 3) having been adopted by the MEDICAL OFFICERS in Bengal, that their thoughts had been turned to the question of whether or not the Epidemic was contagious, and about which the PEOPLE HAD NEVER THOUGHT AT ALL. Oh! Sir, but your "YOUNG PRACTITIONER" will say, they both agreed upon the subject of NON-CONTAGION, so they did; because forsooth the idea of contagion never entered into the heads of the people (para. 2); but what becomes of their fancies (para. 3) which our author (in para. 4 and 5) labours so hard to prove to be more valuable than the opinions of the learned, inasmuch as they have ordinarily corresponded with truth itself?

In a word, Mr. Editor, do not let IN TURBA NEMO stir up such writers from their slumbers. To have plainly said, that "the doctrine of Contagion was believed in by one (who recanted) of the Benyal Medical Officers, and was never surmised by the people, who indulged in certain fanciful opinions," would not perhaps have been admissible in so learned a compilation. No Sir, all must be deep, recondite, and obfuscate, nothing like common sense and simplicity amongst the veri adepti. Well may your Correspondent recommend a magistracy to be taken from this body of recondite philosophers,

"Who a rope of sand can twist
As well as learned Sorbonist."

Your's, &c.

Berhampore.

TOBY TICKLE.

* To this unanimity of conviction there was originally one exception; but from more extended experience that individual has since modified his opinion.

Breach of the Sabbath.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Agreeing as I do with your Correspondent ANGUS, on the "Breach of the Sabbath," I could have wished he had not been so general in his remarks. I fancy, when publicly brought home to any Government, or to Individuals, that they act in opposition to the tenets they profess, the mere publicity of the thing (putting other feelings out of the scale) would produce a change for the better.

I cannot believe that Government sanction the breaking of the sabbath, although their servants may take upon themselves so to do.

As far as my experience goes, I have witnessed a great degree of anxiety and earnestness on the part of our esteemed and worthy pastor to impress on the minds of his little flock, the necessity of a proper observance of the sabbath; he allows no opportunity to pass without repeating his injunctions, which, to all appearance, have been attended with much success; and I feel assured, that by precept and example, he who is now at the head of our clerical establishment must be considered, by all who know or have heard him, a pious, meek, and unaffected Christian, his exhortations on this head are not unfrequent.

His salary, whatever it is, and I wish he was a Bishop that it might be more, is consumed in real acts of charity, which the world know little or nothing of.

I apprehend we must look to other causes than a want of energy in our Divines for the evil complained of; and perhaps by being more explicit, without being personal, ANGUS might, in the cause he advocates, do a real service to many of his fellow creatures.

Your's,

Near Calcutta, Sept. 25, 1822.

N. T.

Remarks on the Friend of India.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The extent to which discussions on Religion may be carried, can be pretty accurately estimated from the late Correspondence in your JOURNAL, between the Trinitarians and Unitarians. The rage for contention of this nature appears not to be confined to the precincts of this town. The last Number of that very charitable publication, printed at the Serampore Press, entitled THE FRIEND OF INDIA, has sent forth to the Indian world, a string of illiberal comparisons, in an article headed "Remarks on the state of the Roman Catholic Church in India," as incoherent as they are unbecoming a Christian body to publish. It is to that article I beg to draw the attention of the liberal Public.

When Christians contemplate the varied forms in which mankind worship the common parent of all, they cannot but lament the wanderings of the human intellect, in the institution of Sects as different as the colours and the feature of the inhabitants of the earth. The tenets judged by one party as the real truth, are deemed by another as impious and contrary to the precepts of the great Master of Salvation. On the other hand, that which is received as the Divine command by one class of Christians, is regarded by another as heretical and blasphemous. Thus the Catholics believe theirs to be the only true religion, derived from the Apostles themselves, and received by them from the great Creator of all. The Reformation opposed to this, has established innumerable sects, whose respective tenets are drawn from the Scriptures, to which interpretation has been given, as inclination or peculiarity of thought prompted. In this clashing of opinions, where each believes himself to be on the right road, it would be fruitless to contend for principles of religion so diversified. It therefore appears not unwise to leave every denomination of Christians in the free exercise of their several opinions, and to forego aspersions and cavilling,

which at least can lead to no satisfactory result, tenacity of opinion being equally conspicuous in all.

That such a system of toleration is inimical to the Serampore Missionaries, the Article in question offers incontestable proof. Two motives for its publication suggest themselves: the one to impress on the minds of the sixty millions of Natives an idea that the Catholic religion is strongly assimilated, in certain respects, to the idolatrous and superstitious practices of the Hindoos, and thereby shake any resolution on their part to adopt its precepts by the renovated zeal of its missionaries; the other, to secure the sentiments conveyed in a periodical work, conducted exclusively by themselves, against refutation or notice, from no convenient publication offering itself for discussions on religious topics, and thus the baneful influence of the "Remarks," will fasten on the minds of the ignorant and the credulous. Hitherto, the doctrine of the Catholics was assailed; but this beaten track has been deviated from, and a large body of primitive Christians consigned by a few, happily for us, mere mortals, to the gulph of infidelity and heathenism, in a manner that out-herods Herod himself. While a majority of the House of Commons are strenuously advocating the cause of Catholics, an inconsiderable number of sectarian zealots are endeavouring in this distant quarter, to stigmatize them with undeserved and unchristianlike opprobrium. The contrast is powerful, and furnishes ample speculation for a philosophic mind.

It is not my intention to enter into a detailed exposition of the doctrine of the Catholics, in regard to some points animadverted upon in the "Remarks;" however willing, I could not command time for the task. Besides, "nihil dictum quod non dictum prius;" and if the Serampore Missionaries are inclined to make themselves acquainted with those points on which they betray so much palpable ignorance, they will meet with explanation to their hearts' content from the controversial Sermons of the Reverend Peter Gandolphy, whose work, entitled "A defence of the Ancient Faith," may be easily procured, if they have not entirely forsworn the proverb, *audi alteram partem*. In the mean time I take the liberty to tell them, that it is the height of folly and presumption in a few individuals, without any extraordinary claim to erudition or inspired wisdom, to attempt to stamp the character of Truth on the professions and practice of their Catholic brethren, and not concede to them the natural privilege of being the best judges of their own actions. It is further inconsistent with reason, to attribute to them motives which they disown, and which none but themselves can properly know. A voluntary and distorted representation of Catholic ceremonies, might be subservient to their views and intentions in converting the heathen; but it surely does not display that charity, which to use the words of a Protestant Clergyman, "is the child and offspring of true religion, the genius, the essence, the very spirit of that bond of peace, 'a christian temper.' Set that man down," continues this Divine, "as worse than an infidel, who professing the Christian faith, is yet destitute of Christian love." Whether the first part of this quotation can be applied to the Serampore Missionaries, I shall leave all impartial and unprejudiced men to decide.

If superstition prevails, it emanates not from the religion. The guardians of that religion are commanded by the sacred writings to keep a watchful eye on the flock committed to their charge; and if a severe dereliction ensued, let it be laid to the proper account. I trust, Sir, you will in justice to your Catholic readers, and to the Catholic community in general, permit these observations to have a place in your JOURNAL. Not to encroach further on your limits, I shall conclude in the words of THE FRIEND OF INDIA, with a slight alteration: "How strange that the religion invented by man can find its admirers, though its constant fruit be illiberality, prejudice, and Christian hate! and that none should be the object of decided aversion but that which constantly breathes on earth peace, good will to all men, and this in exact proportion to the purity and power in which it appears."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

September 27, 1822.

A CATHOLIC,

Asiatic Journal.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In the course of measuring out a JOHN BULL for this morning, from the usual articles of which it is made up, I observe that the operative who has been employed has clipt out from the ASIATIC JOURNAL for May last a pretty long Memoir of Mr. Cartwright, the late Accountant General at the India House. Mr. C. appears to have been a very valuable and laborious servant to the East India Company, and to have been highly respected in private life. Of his public life there is one important fact recorded in this sketch, on which perhaps some of your Correspondents can give me further information. "His examination before the House of Commons in 1813" (says the Biographer) "triumphantly established the often controverted proposition, that the Company's trade, instead of being indebted to India for Commercial Capital, actually contributed to her assistance, by large advances on account of her political expenditure." It seems odd enough that a proposition which was so triumphantly established nine years ago should be still so much controverted as this is. The fact will no longer however remain in obscurity, for it is now embodied in this Memoir inserted in the ASIATIC JOURNAL, which (the Editor modestly tells us), "forms not only an IMPERISHABLE but an impartial record of every event connected with our Indian Empire both at home and abroad."

It is unlucky for the future historians who may arise in Bengal, that this *imperishable* and *impartial* record should be so little sought after, or valued, or preserved in the country on whose affairs it chiefly treats.

Description of Scotland.

Occasioned by reading Lord Byron's description of Greece.

Know ye the land, where the green thistle springing,
Oft blends its rough beauties with those of the rose,
Know ye the land, where the pibroch is ringing,
The pride of its country and dread of its foes.

Know ye the land, where the red heather growing,
Spreads over the mountains the richest perfume,
Know ye the land, where the cold streamlet flowing,
Yields sap to the willows that fresh ever bloom.

Know ye the land where the men uncorrupted
Are fleet as the roe on the mountains of death,
When by the fell huntsman his rest's interrupted
And chased by the bloodhounds o'er mountains of heath.

Know ye the land where the virgins are fairer
And sweeter than roses though fragrant they blow,
Know ye the land where pure virtue is dearer,
Then all the gay pleasures that vice can bestow.

'Tis the land of the North, where the bleak storm gathers
And spreads o'er the mountains the darkness of gloom;
'Tis the birthplace of right to the land of my fathers,
'Twas the place of their birth 'tis the land of their tomb.

Although, my dear country, thy aspect is lowering,
Though bleak are thy mountains all cover'd with snow,
Though into thy bosom the tempest is pouring
And laying the flow'rs of thy valley so low,

Yet, yet my loved country, to me thou art dearer
Than all the fair regions that crowd on the line;
Their soil may be richer, their aspect be fairer,
But to me all their pleasures are nothing like thine

Dum-Dum, Sept. 17, 1822.

J. R.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,.....	19 0 = 19 8
Non-Remittable,.....	11 8 = 11 12

John Bull's Reberence for Priests.

Extract from an Article on Calcutta, in Blackwood—re-published in the Indian John Bull, of the 27th instant.

"WE LOOK UP WITH AWE TO KINGS, WITH REVERENCE TO PRIESTS."
—John Bull's Prospectus.

SPECIMEN.

On the pilot's coming on board we were most anxious to obtain intelligence of the result of the Mahratta campaign, which (though we were not aware of it) had been brought to a most successful termination by the political and military skill of the Governor-General. But I had ever found pilots miserably deficient in news, and those of the Ganges, though better appointed, do not in this respect excel either their sable brethren of the West India Islands, or their silent sulky tenbreached compeers of the Scheldt or Helder.—In answer to our queries he said that he had heard there had been sights of fighting up about the hills, but whether the Goorkah, or Garrow, or Rajnaul hills, he could not take upon himself to say. That his Lordship had beat *Blacky* all to nothing, and was now returning to Calcutta, where it was said, that the people were a-going to present him with a sword, or an address, or a speechification, or something of that nature. Some said too, that there was a-going to be a PRAYING MATCH in the churches about it, but for himself he did not mind such things much. I observed, that from what I had heard, that was the last demonstration of satisfaction I should have expected from the Calcutta folks, as I understood that they had but few prayers to spare upon any occasion. "Why, master," said he, "that there might have been the case once, but all that is changed now; for some time back they had GOT OUT A BISHOP, AND A BISHOP'S MATE, AND A SECOND MATE, AND A SCOTCH PADRE, AND WITH THEM, AND THE MISSIONARIES WHO HAD COME OUT TO CONVERT THE BLACK FELLOWS, THE PEOPLE ARE LIKE TO BECOME A D—D SIGHT TOO SACRELIGIOUS, (sanctimonious?)" But notwithstanding this good gentleman's opportunities of information, and the number, zeal, and talents of their spiritual instructors, I did not quit Calcutta with any violent apprehensions of its worthy inhabitants falling into the sin of becoming righteous overmuch.

Religious Ordinances at Howrah.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

In your Paper of the 25th, some just remarks are inserted respecting the inconveniences arising to the Inhabitants of Howrah and Sulkeah on account of the want of a place of Burial on that side of the River. It will be gratifying to some of your Readers to be informed, that the increase of the Christian Population, and the consequent need of Religious Ordinances, on that side the river, has not escaped the observation of Government. A Resolution of Council has passed to the effect, that a Chaplain shall be attached to Howrah, as soon as the expected increase of the Clerical Establishment shall enable the Government to appropriate a Clergymen to that Station; a suitable place of Worship and Burial Ground will be provided of course, and may be reasonably expected to be on a scale suited to the prospective wants of the place.

26th September, 1822.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Selections.

Trigonometrical Survey of India.—We understand that considerable progress has been made in the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India, under that eminent Officer, Lieut. Colonel Lambton. The Meridional series of Triangles have already been extended as far North as Ellichpore in Berar, and the same series continued back to the base line near Bender. It is projected, we hear, ultimately to prolong this important Survey as far as the vicinity of Agra, the great Meridional Series being continued through Hindoostan till it fall upon the Jumna, near that City. It is calculated that the contemplated operations may be completed in the course of four years, and if no obstacles, at present unforeseen, occur to frustrate the plan, we may look forward with confidence to the accomplishment, within that period, of one of the most stupendous works of science that has ever been undertaken.

Mr. Crommelin.—We are sorry to announce, that Mr. CROMMELIN, the Salt Agent at Hidgelee, died at Contal on the evening of Friday the 20th instant.

Editor of John Bull.—We must request the indulgence of our friends for a few days, if JOHN BULL does not fully answer their expectations, as the Editor is compelled from ill health to leave Calcutta for a short period.—John Bull.

Deaths.

At Surat, on the 12th ultimo, Lieutenant ROBERT PATERSON, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry.

In Kattywar, on the 16th of July, JANE, the infant Daughter of Dr. CONWELL, of the Bombay Establishment, aged 11 months and 20 days.